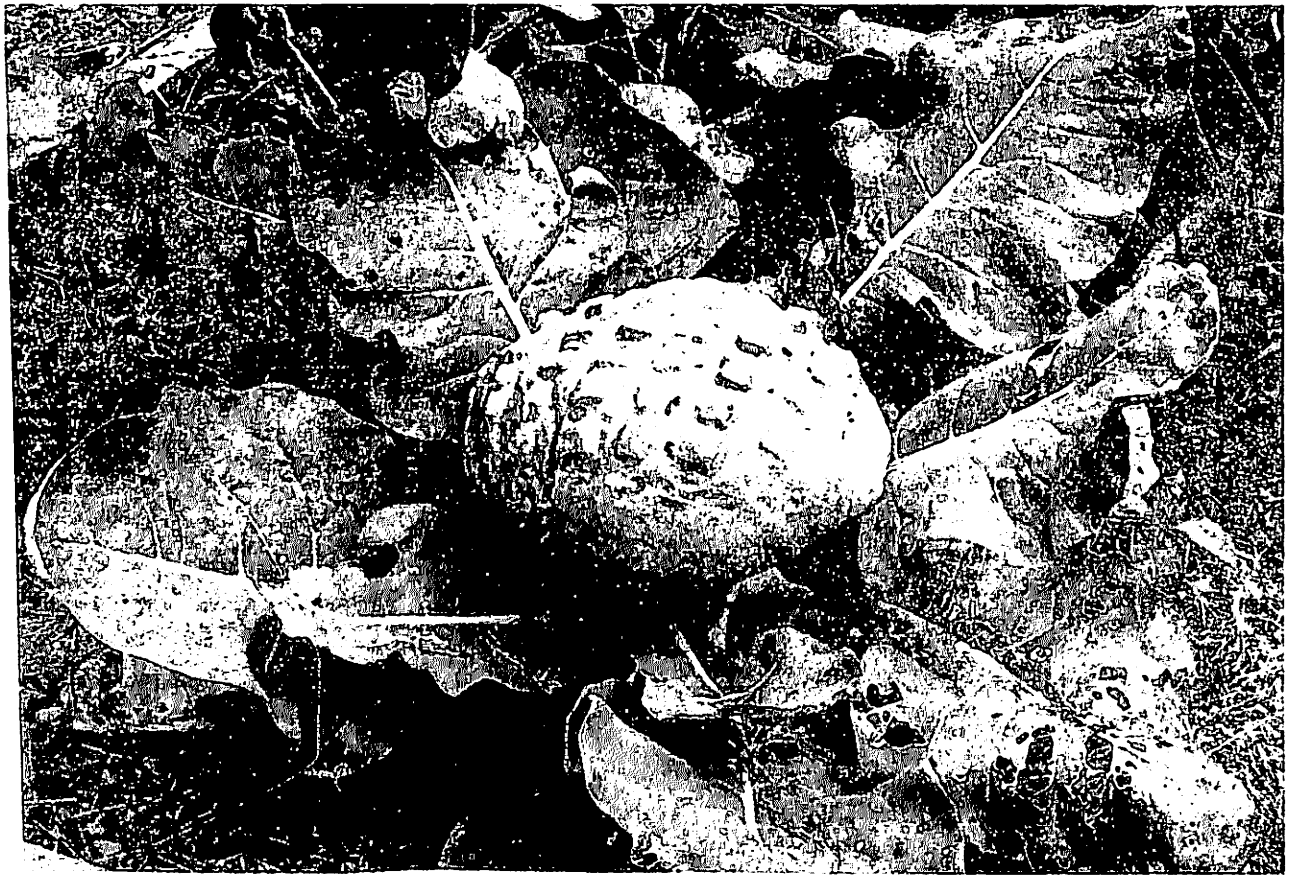
Fedco Seeds 1992



Broccoli Bread by Stu Silverstein
from the book Bread in Time: Breadbaking without Angst by Stuart Silverstein
© 1990 Little Letterpress/Robin Hood Books

Welcome!

Welcome to our 14th annual cooperative garden seed preorder! We are confident that our move to our own warehouse facility in Clinton will improve our operations and service in many ways.

We hope that you will enjoy our 1992 catalog. We have tried to make the information herein as comprehensive as possible.

We are again using the first few pages of our catalog to tell you a little about us and what makes Fedco Seeds different from most other seed companies.

Our new section on "How to Order" should answer most of your procedural questions. Our order form is unique to the seed trade, but it is not difficult, provided you take the time to read the ordering instructions in the catalog before you fill out your order. Please do so.

What's New at Fedco Seeds!

The big news is that we have moved into our own 7,000 square foot warehouse facility in Clinton, Me. Gene Frey and his amazing crew did a superb job in converting a legendary stinkhouse of a chicken barn formerly filled with thousands of layer cages and yards and yards of rank poultry manure topped with rat excrement into an attractive large space for packing and storing seed, and filling and shipping orders.

Having our own space will enable us to make significant changes aimed at greater simplicity,higher efficiency, and faster order fulfillment. Highlights include:

- We are again able to offer full bags of fertilizers to pickup customers.
- We have a new offering of green manures.
- Bulk quantities have been included on the regular order form, eliminating the need for separate bulk order forms.
- January Jiffyship service is incorporated into our new shipping schedule.
- Separate Early Delivery shipment has been eliminated. Order in January to receive your entire order, except late items, by mid to late February.
- Deadline for volume discounts has been moved back to February 15.
- In our new simplified schedule, most orders will be filled and shipped on a first-in, first-out basis.
- We are no longer accepting call-in orders. Please mail all orders.
- Add-on orders will be treated as separate orders subject to the same rules as other orders.
- Our seed packet labels are redesigned to include very basic cultural information.

These changes may affect how and when you order. If you used our early delivery service, now discontinued, you may want to order in January to receive your shipment at the earliest possible date. If your group is not in a hurry to get your seeds, you may want to take advantage of our later volume discount deadline to attract more orderers. Or if you or your group want only certain seeds early, you may choose to place an early order for those seeds and a later order for the remainder.

FEDCO·SEEDS
Co-op Seed Packers

A Brief History of Fedco Seeds

Fedco stands for "Federation of Cooperatives." In 1978 the Maine Federation of Cooperatives hired CR Lawn to work on special projects. CR's idea for a Maine statewide cooperative garden seed order was one such project. At its December, 1978, general meeting, the federation approved his proposal. With the help of the Fedco warehouse collective, CR coordinated the first Fedco Seeds order in 1979.

Interest in Fedco Seeds spread swiftly from Maine to Massachusetts, then into the rest of New England, the northeast and beyond. In the thirteen years since 1979 the business has grown from 98 orders totaling $9,956 to over 1,500 orders totaling in excess of $227,000. We continue to specialize in varieties particularly suited to our cold northeastern climate.

Fedco Seeds has, in fact, outlived the federation from which it got its name. The Federation of Cooperatives dissolved in 1985, shortly after the financial failure of its natural foods warehouse. Fedco Seeds was able to survive because we had incorporated separately on Feb. 1, 1982.

As part of our cooperative heritage, we encourage people to get together to order in groups. Group orders help us keep costs down. Economizing enables us to sell at well below retail price.

Our staff has grown from CR and six seed packers employed for two weeks to our present 25 persons, most working seasonally. Along the way, we have incorporated the Fedco Trees order, originated by John Bunker in 1984. A seed potato order begun in 1981 by Peacemeal Farm's Tom Roberts evolved into our Moose Tubers order in 1985. Polly Pattison and CR initiated the spring flowering Bulb order in 1984, and in 1988 we took on the management of MOFGA's Organic Growers Supply order and combined it with the Moose Tubers mailing. In 1991 the OGS items were incorporated into the seed order's expanded accessories section. We now run four seasonal businesses on a preorder, prepay basis. The chart on page 3 summarizes these operations, listing the key people and key dates for each of these orders.

We Are a Cooperative

PROFIT SHARING: We are one of the few seed companies in the United States organized as a cooperative. We are a joint 60/40 consumer/worker cooperative. Consumer members own 60% of the cooperative and worker members 40%. Consumers and worker members share proportionately in the cooperative's profits.

COOPERATION: We especially encourage group orders through our pricing structure. Large orders received by Feb. 15 get volume discounts. It is easy to form a group: Just get together with friends, neighbors, fellow members of a club, grange, chapter, church or co-op. Distribute catalogs to interested members as soon as you can. We'd be happy to send you additional catalogs if you need them. Choose a collator to collate your own orders into one master order which you send to us. Contact us if you need help collating, as we have experimented with most possible and impossible systems! Use the volume discounts as a group fundraiser or pass them on to those who do the work on the order. Schedule a work party for after the seeds arrive to break down your group order into individual orders.

Order	Goods offered	Coordinators	Forms Available	Orders due	Shipments
Moose Tubers 426-9005	seed potatoes, onion sets, spring-planted bulbs: glads, peonies, lilies, dahlias	Gene Frey Bill Getty	January	early March	mid April
Fedco Bulbs 872-9093	fall-planted bulbs: tulips, narcissus, crocus, hyacinth, iris, amaryllis, seed garlic	Joann Clark Gene Frey	June	mid August	early October
Fedco Trees 993-2837	fruit trees, berry bushes, ornamental shrubs, grapes, evergreens, sugar maples	John Bunker	October	early December	late April
Fedco Seeds 872-9093	vegetable, flower & herb seeds, cover crops, soil amendments, garden accessories, books	see list below	December	Mar. 28 Feb. 15 for discounts	February-April

Fedco Seeds People

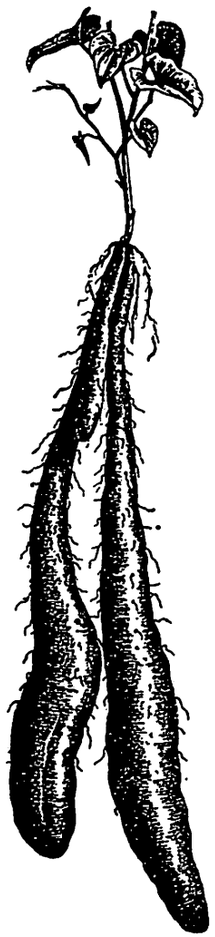
Co-coordinators & Areas of Responsibility

Joann Clark: Office, computer systems, germination tests, catalog editing
Gene Frey: Warehouse and physical plant, catalog layout
Bill Getty: Accessories, green manures, supplies for organic growers
Nikos Kavanya: Seed purchasing, bulk mailings, variety trials
Alison LaCourse: Shipping and warehouse crews
CR Lawn: Finances, inventory control, catalog composition, variety trials
Adam Tomash: Receiving, seed packing

Warehouse crew: John Bunker, Roberta Bunker, Carol Doyle, Ken Fine, Paul LaCourse, Tom Levesque, Bernice Nadler, Ellen Paul, Susan Shipman,George Stewart,Bruce Willow

How You Can Get More Involved

**TELL US HOW OUR VARIETIES PERFORMED FOR YOU. Did you especially like something? Was something disappointing? Let us know. Tell us why. The more details you furnish, the more we learn.



**SUGGEST NEW VARIETIES. Be these heirlooms which have been rediscovered, new varieties from modern breeding programs, or old standbys we've overlooked, your suggestions always interest us. The more specific your opinion, the more useful to us. Asking for 'more peppers' is only a little helpful. 'Orange peppers' is more helpful. 'Oriole pepper' is still more helpful. Telling us why you like Oriole is most helpful. And please tell us whose seed you've been using.

**JOIN OUR NETWORK OF SEED GROWERS. You must be a highly skilled gardener, but need not be very experienced at seed growing. Our network is still in its fledgling stage, with room for experimenting and learning.

**DO YOU HAVE SEED OF AN HEIRLOOM variety which you think has commercial potential? If you send us a sample, we will grow it out to see if we agree. A variety with commercial potential must ripen quality fruit in our short growing season. It should have outstanding taste and/or appearance.

Ecological Concerns

Of necessity we are becoming more conscious of ecological choices. Even a small business like ours uses a lot of resources. Our policy is to recycle whenever economically feasible so that we can minimize our negative impact on the environment.

BOXES: All of our shipping boxes are recycled. We buy used boxes from nearby coop and health food stores at nominal cost. We save money and resources, too.

PACKING MATERIAL: Our normal packaging ballast is recycled newspaper. Occasionally we use recycled plastic peanuts. We never buy peanuts, but we do reuse rather than dump those sent by our suppliers. Our warehouse crew hates handling them, but until our suppliers stop using them, we're stuck.

SEED TREATMENTS: We do not sell treated seeds. We do not wish to expose ourselves to potentially harmful fungicides, and we do not wish to expose you or your soil to them.

ROTENONE AND GARDEN DUST: We have ceased to offer these broad spectrum "organic" pesticides, and urge you to switch to gentler forms of insect control whenever possible.

ORDER FORMS: We use more than 80 cases of paper per year. This year we switched to recycled paper despite its slightly higher cost. To reduce mailing and printing costs and decrease waste, we annually review the number of order forms we are sending to you to correlate it to your group's buying activity with us. Please let us know if we are sending you too many catalogs. We also give you the opportunity on our order forms to let us know if you desire some, but not all, of our seasonal mailings. We hope you will help us to save paper by eliminating unwanted mailings.

If we should be sending catalogs to a different person in your group, please let us know. Please keep us informed of address changes (including reassignment of box numbers by the post office and switches from street address delivery to a post office box) and notify us if the address on your label is incorrect in any way. We send all catalogs by bulk mail. If we do not have your correct address, the post office will not forward your catalog. The postal service fails to deliver an estimated 10-12% of all bulk mail, mostly because of incorrect addresses. If your address has changed during the 6-month forwarding period, the post office will notify us of your new address for a 35 cent fee, enabling us to try again to send you a catalog. But there is a significant delay. If you have not received your seed catalog by Jan. 1 or your Moose Tubers form by Feb. 1 please notify us.

Educational Subsidy

20% of our profit is allocated to our educational subsidy fund, used to further the goals of cooperation and to fund seed-related projects. With it we have supported such groups as The Scatterseed Project, the NOFA Annual Conference, The Seed Saver's Exchange, MOFGA's Education & Development Fund, and The Cultivator. We always accept additional donations to the fund.

How to Order

Ground rules for all orders:

1) All orders must be mailed to us on our 1992 order form. Please, no lists. We will no longer accept orders over the telephone.

2) All orders must exceed our minimum of $25. This includes add-ons except correction sheets. If your order is smaller, you should interest others in making a group order or join an already active ordering group.

3) All orders must be accompanied by a check or money order. We do not accept food stamps or credit cards.

4) All orders must reach us by our final deadline, Fri. Mar. 28.

Any orders not meeting these criteria will be returned unfilled.

Handling charge:

Orders under $50 must pay $5 for handling and shipping. We pay for shipping on all other orders except to Canada, Alaska and Hawaii. These orders please enclose shipping charge of 10% of total $ volume for seeds, 20% for accessories and books.

Discounts:

1) Volume discounts: Orders must reach us by Fri. Feb. 15 to qualify

Orders over $100 deduct 10%
Orders over $200 deduct 15%
Orders over $500 deduct 20%
Orders over $1000 deduct 22%

Additional orders placed after Feb. 15 qualify for the same discount as your original order, provided each subsequent order exceeds $50.

2) Pickup discount of 10%: Orders must reach us by Fri. Feb. 15 to qualify. Orders must be picked up in our Clinton warehouse Wed. Mar. 6-Fri. Mar. 15 from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm Mon.-Fri. No weekend pickups. We will send directions for those planning to come. Clinton is 9 miles NE of Waterville. The warehouse is only a mile from I-95, easy to find.

All discounts are figured from the subtotal on page 1 of your order sheet.

3) MOFGA/NOFA discount: Members of MOFGA or NOFA receive a 10% discount on Section Y items only, regardless of ordering date. Discount is figured in the supplies section before taking totals on page 1.

Shipping schedule

Our new facility will help us fill and ship orders faster. We will pull and ship all orders, except pickups and those trucked by Michael Gulick, on a first-in, first-out basis. Our new schedule incorporates our January Jiffyship service and eliminates the need for the separate Early Delivery shipment we offered in recent years.

The table below lists our target dates for shipping orders. Our best intentions are always to meet or beat these targets. Winter storms, staff illnesses and injuries, or the late arrival of seeds have occasionally put us temporarily behind schedule. We have never fallen far behind, and we always catch up quickly. We know that you are eagerly awaiting your seed shipment as a first harbinger of spring. Please be patient with us and don't be one of those nervous callers who forget our schedule on that first warm day in February!

Order Received by	Shipped by	Balance shipped by
Sat. Jan. 18	Fri. Jan. 31	Fri. Mar. 7
Sat. Jan. 25	Fri. Feb. 7	Fri. Mar. 14
Sat. Feb. 1	Fri. Feb. 14	Fri. Mar. 14
Sat. Feb. 8	Fri. Mar. 7	
Sat. Feb. 15	Fri. Mar. 14	
Sat. Feb. 22	Fri. Mar. 21	
Sat. Mar. 1	Wed. Mar. 26	
Sat. Mar. 8	Fri. Mar. 28	
Sat. Mar. 15	Wed. Apr. 2	
Sat. Mar. 22	Fri. Apr. 4	
Sat. Mar. 29	Fri. Apr. 11	

Ground rules for shipping schedule

1) Allow up to one week from shipping date for your seeds to arrive. The farther you are from Maine, the longer UPS will take.

2) We process orders according to their arrival date, not their postmark date. It's when we get them that counts. We fill 'em as we get 'em, and we don't pull yours ahead of others that got here first, even if you squawk. Sorry, we do not have a special rush service, or accept telephone orders.

3) Orders through Feb. 1 will receive two shipments because some items will not be available in time to make the first shipment. Invoices will be sent with the first shipment, and final $$ adjustments will accompany the second shipment.

4) Commercial growers or those wishing to start seedlings indoors should order in January to get seeds in time. Shipment will cover entire stock on hand as of the shipping date, an improvement on our former Early Delivery service.

5) For fastest service, order either early or late. Peak season orders arriving in February will have the longest turnaround time.

6) Later orders run a greater risk of out-of-stocks where seed crops come in short or where demand exceeds our estimates. We already know that several very popular items

such as Sugar Ann Snap Pea and Dusky Eggplant will be short. We usually run out of many of the discounted specials very early.

7) Full bags of green manures and soil amendments are available only to customers picking up their orders. We will not ship these items.

Add-ons

You may add on to your order, but we will treat your add-on as a separate order subject to the same rules as any other orders:

1) It must exceed $25.

2) You must add handling charge of $5 if amount of add-on is under $50.

3) It may not be called in.

Exceptions:

1) Regardless of ordering date, add-ons over $50 qualify for the same volume discount as your original order, provided they are to be sent to the same address.

2) Add-ons under $25 may be included with your correction sheet after you break down your seed order. There is no minimum order or surcharge for this service, although we ask for a donation to cover shipping costs if we did not make any errors in your original shipment. If one or two group members with small orders missed your deadline please save the orders until correction time.

Sales tax

1) There is no sales tax for folks outside of Maine.

2) There is no sales tax on vegetable and herb seed.

3) There is a 6% sales tax for Maine residents only on flower seed, soil amendments, accessories and books. This is figured from your total for these items after all discounts are taken. Follow the instructions on page 14 of your order form to figure the tax.

Backorders

Everyone hates backorders. They are the bane of the seed business, causing you inconvenience and us anguish. Because we understand that they are particularly difficult for group and cooperative orders, we strive mightily to avoid them. However, we now offer so many varieties that the late arrival of a few is almost inevitable. Because many of our varieties have only one primary supplier, finding alternative supplies when they do not arrive on time is difficult, sometimes impossible.

Therefore, we are again offering you the option of refusing backorders. If you say 'no' to backorders you will be shipped everything we have on hand as of your shipping date, and refunded for those items which have not yet arrived. You should expect a slightly higher out-of-stock rate. If you decide to accept backorders, you will not be refunded for late items, but will be expected to distribute them to your members when they arrive. We will try to limit backorders to one shipment, but must resort to multiple shipments where items and arrival dates dictate.

Oops!

No one likes to talk about making mistakes. We are constantly honing our quality control systems to reduce the likelihood of errors. But because we are human, we will always make at least a few. So we have this section to talk about what you should do if we goof.

We know that mistakes are frustrating. Therefore, we especially appreciate folks who are courteous in reporting them to us. We do not have a nice day if you are indignant. Vibes out=Vibes back.

Missing packets of seed: Your shipment includes an invoice (the same order form you sent to us) and a correction sheet. By following the procedures outlined on the correction sheet, you can ascertain whether missing items are the result of our mistakes or your own collating and breakdown errors. If we have made an error, please mail the correction sheet back to us promptly. Please do not call us about a few missing packets.

Received someone else's order: Call us immediately if you got someone else's seeds.

Missing full order or a major part of shipment: Allow ample time for your seeds to arrive. Please consult our shipping timetable to know when to expect your shipment. If it does not come on time, call us ASAP. If one box arrives, but a second is missing, allow an extra day or two, then call us if it is still missing.

Poor germination: If a bunch of different varieties or all of your beets failed to come, the problem is probably in your cultural method and not in our seed. A common error is to plant when the soil temperature is too cold. Sometimes excessive or inadequate moisture is the culprit. Occasionally poor soil fertility or tilth is to blame.

If one variety fails when other like varieties succeed, the problem may be with the seed. Please write us, telling us the specific variety involved, its catalog code, and its problem. If possible, please send the original packet the seed came in. We will give you a replacement or a refund.

Mislabeled packet, wrong variety came up, or off-types present: FIRST, make sure if you can that you planted what you thought you did. It is easy to make labeling errors in the greenhouse or garden.

If you think we made the mistake, write us, explaining what is wrong. We will send replacement or refund and will also try to explain what might have happened.

If off-types are occurring in your patch, please write us and describe the problem. These off-types could have seeded themselves from the previous year's crop on your plot, or our supplier might not have properly rogued their seed to remove the off-types. It is very important that we hear about such problems *as soon as possible after you discover them* so that we can maximize the quality of the seed we are offering.

We hope that you will not experience any of these errors. But if you do, we want to hear about them and have a chance to fix them.

Fedco Seeds' Guarantee

We warrant to the full extent of the purchase price that all items we offer are fully satisfactory. If you are dissatisfied for any reason, we will either replace the unsatisfactory item, if possible, or refund the purchase price.

Limitation of Liability

Because good results depend upon weather, soil and cultural practices over which we have no control, we limit our liability in all instances to the purchase price of the seeds, as is customary in the seed trade. The liability of Fedco Seeds for breach of warranty, or any loss or damages arising out of the purchase or use of our products, including loss or damages resulting from any negligence whatsoever on our part, or strict liability in tort, shall be limited to the purchase price. By acceptance of the merchandise, the buyer acknowledges that the limitations and disclaimers herein described are conditions of sale, and that they constitute the entire agreement between the parties regarding any warranty or liability.

Claims for any defects in Fedco Seeds' products should be presented to Fedco Seeds as soon as possible after discovery. Failure to assert claims within 30 days after discovery renders this warranty null and void.

Telephoning us

Because our office is also the residence of CR Lawn, we ask you to please be considerate in phoning us. We thank those who observed the following courtesies last year, and we urge you to do so again this year:

1) Please restrict your phone calls to regular business hours, 9 am to 5 pm Monday through Friday.

2) Please read all the "How to Order" section before you phone. Your question might be answered before you pick up the phone. You'll save money, and we will, too.

3) We love getting mail and we organize our days around its arrival. Often we are able to respond to your letters the same day that we get them. Please consider using the mail before you phone.

4) We no longer accept orders over the telephone.

5) As we get into peak season (late February and March), it is often difficult for us to answer or return calls because we are busy filling orders. Please try to call earlier in the season.

6) If we make an error in filling your order, please mail us the correction sheet which accompanies every shipment. Please don't call us for a few packets of missing seed. Reserve calls for major problems (i.e. received someone else's order instead of yours.)

7) Please don't call to ask us when your order will be shipped or when specific items or backorders will arrive. We generally don't return these calls because we prefer to concentrate our energies on getting out everyone's orders as fast as we can rather than giving preferential service to a few people.

8) If you desire order confirmation please send us a self-addressed postcard. Please do not call.

By following these suggestions you will help us improve everyone's service by enabling us to get our work done more quickly. You will also be helping us control our costs which will redound to your benefit.

Instructions for group coordinators

1) Each group should mail one order to Fedco Seeds, 52 Mayflower Hill Drive, Waterville, Me. 04901. Out-of-stocks are a particular annoyance for group orders. WE STRONGLY URGE GROUPS TO ORDER BEFORE MARCH to keep your out-of-stock rate low.

2) Fedco Seeds works on a preorder, prepay basis. Unless you have made other arrangements in advance, we expect groups to prepay for seeds. Each group sends one check payable to Fedco Seeds. Prepayment should accompany your order. We will not ship orders until payment is received. Call if you have a problem.

3) If you wish immediate acknowledgment of your order, please send us a self-addressed postcard; otherwise we will acknowledge your order and give you a progress report by Feb. 21.

4) Indicate how you want delivery.

5) Group collators receiving multiple suggestion lists from members please collate them and send one list in with your order. Your suggestion "votes" count a lot.

6) Please tell us the number of households ordering on the blank on page 1.

7) If you have not already done so, you may become a member of Fedco Seeds by sending us $1 (if you sent $1 previously, please don't do it again). Membership is optional and not a requirement for purchasing seeds. Members are eligible to vote for our Board of Directors.

8) Indicate whether or not you will accept backorders. If you check "Y", you agree to take responsibility for getting backorder shipments distributed to your members. If you check "N," you will be refunded for any items not in stock as of your shipping date. Indicate whether or not you will accept substitutions of similar items if we are out of a chosen item.

9) In response to the question, "Are you a commercial grower?" please tell us how many there are in your group.

10) Keep a copy of your order. Upon receipt of seeds, inventory the shipment BEFORE dividing seeds among members. This is the only way to ensure accountability for errors. We cannot be responsible for errors made by group collators and workers at breakdowns. We WILL be responsible for errors made by us at our warehouse.

Do You Know Where Your Seed Is Coming From??

Probably not, unless you save your own. Most retail seed companies grow very little or none of the seed that they sell. Our Maine climate is not ideal for raising commercial quantities of seed crops. Generally we prefer to purchase quality seed grown in optimum climatic conditions by expert seedspeople. Most of our seed comes from Idaho, Washington, California and other Western states, or is imported from Japan, France, Holland, Denmark or Germany. Although most of our seed is grown outside New England, nearly all the varieties we offer have been tested by us or other growers in New England and found to perform well in our cold climate.

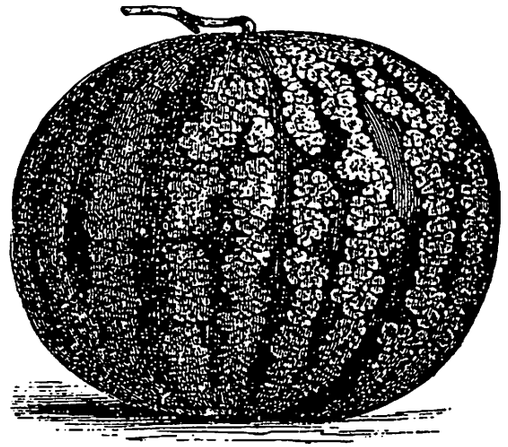
Organically grown seed is very costly and difficult to find. A few of the small alternative western seed companies offer limited selections of organic seed. Very few of our seeds were organically grown, but all are untreated.

Want to know more about where your seeds come from? Curious about the structure of the worldwide seed trade? For a historical perspective on the trade and a discussion about upcoming developments, prepared by CR Lawn from talks given at Common Ground Fair the past two years, please send us a SASE.

Locally Grown Seed Crops

Several years ago we began cooperating with Maine seedspeople interested in growing commercial seed crops of varieties specially adapted to this climate. Traditional regional favorites such as dried beans and heirloom varieties not available from normal commercial channels are included. In 1991 this program bore fruit, enabling us to offer locally grown seed for nineteen varieties. Over the years, we expect this program will enable us to introduce and maintain a number of other heirloom varieties noteworthy for their taste and regional adaptability.

POLK SPRING WHEAT organically grown
TARTARY BUCKWHEAT
BLACK TURTLE BEAN
JACOB'S CATTLE BEAN
SOLDIER BEAN
RED KIDNEY BEAN
MARFAX BEAN
MAINE YELLOW EYE BEAN
VERMONT CRANBERRY BEAN
GOLDEN GOPHER MUSKMELON organically grown
GREEN HOKKAIDO SQUASH organically grown
BELLSTAR PASTE TOMATO organically grown
GRANDMA MARY'S PASTE TOMATO organically grown
SOCHULAK TOMATO organically grown
BRANDYWINE TOMATO organically grown
LARGE LAVENDER POPPY organically grown
PURPLE CONEFLOWER organically grown
MALTESE CROSS organically grown
SINGLE FLOWERED HOLLYHOCK organically grown



THE BEST OF WHAT'S NEW IN 1992!

Shell Bean, Vt. Cranberry: New England heirloom!
Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam: Old open-pollinated type!
Cantaloupe, Passport: Luscious green flesh ready early!
Muskmelon, Golden Gopher: For melon connoisseurs!
Charentais Melon, Prior: Aromatic and full-bodied!
Large Bottle Gourds: Make great birdhouses!
Pumpkin, Rouge Vif D'étampes: Spectacular red-orange!
Luffa: For making sponges!
Carrot, Thumbelina: Baby round Parisian type!
Daikon Radish, Omny: Very uniform!
Onion, Bennie's Red: Good large keeper!
Red Orach: Mountain spinach!
Brussels Sprout, Prince Marvel: Tops in taste!
Red Cabbage, Super Red 80: Replaces Ruby Perfection!
Lettuce, Red Riding Hood: No need to watch for the wolf!
Lettuce, Red Fire: The very last to bolt in our trial!
Lettuce, Summertime: High quality heads even in July!
Tomato, Grandma Mary's Paste: Large 8-10 oz. fruits!
Tomato, Sochulak: Regionally adapted heirloom!
Tomato, Firebird: It's early, it's pink, and it's yummy!
Pepper, Vidi: At last a full-size blocky red pepper!
Dark Opal Basil: The return of an old standby!
Canary Creeper: Nasturtium relative climbs 8 feet!
Large Lavender Poppy: Maine grown seed!
Zinnia, Scarlet Flame: Spectacular bright blooms!
Ageratum, Horizon: Now an ageratum for cutting!
Huechera, Purple Palace: Purple ground cover!
Nicotiana, Sylvestris: The fragrance that permeates!
Thai Hot Pepper: Fiery and decorative!
Impatiens, Super Elfin Pastel: America's #1 bedding plant!
Globe Amaranth: In white and purple!
Hollyhock, Single Flowered: By customers' request!
Maltese Cross: Among the brightest scarlet blooms!
Expanded accessories including sprayers, spreaders, seeders, scary balloons, and Fairy Flower Formula!
A new full section offering green manures and cover crops!

CATALOG RESOURCE DIRECTORY

If you are a novice, our catalog does not contain all the information you need to garden successfully. You can obtain that additional information through some of the books we offer, your library, or from seed catalogs. What follows is a list of seed catalogs we have found useful (this is by no means an exhaustive list--there are over 200 seed companies in the US and Canada). If we have left out your favorite, let us know. All of these sources sell to home gardeners. Many have separate commercial catalogs or bulk price lists for market growers. Some of our seed suppliers are on this list, but many sell wholesale only and have not been included.

Abundant Life Seed Foundation
PO Box 772
Port Townsend, WA 98368
retail catalog $1 and bulk price list
Good source of organic heirlooms, good book section

Bountiful Gardens
19550 Walker Rd.
Willits, CA 95490
All untreated and organic seeds

W. Atlee Burpee & Co.
300 Park Ave.
Warminster, PA 18974
separate retail and wholesale catalogs

The Cook's Garden
PO Box 65
Londonderry, VT 05148
retail catalog $1 and bulk price list
Specializing in salad greens, varieties for new cuisine

Garden City Seeds
1324 Red Crow Rd.
Victor, MT 59875
retail catalog $2 and bulk price list
Oriented toward cold climates, very economical

Halcyon Gardens Herbs
PO Box 124-M
Gibsonia, PA 15044
Herbs only

Harris Seeds-Garden Trends, Inc.
60 Saginaw Dr.
Rochester, NY 14692

High Altitude Gardens
PO Box 4619
Ketchum, ID 83340
catalog $2
Oriented to high altitudes, cold climates

J.L. Hudson, Seedsman
P.O. Box 1058
Redwood City, CA 94064
catalog $1
Best selection of unusual cultivars

Johnny's Selected Seeds
310 Foss Hill Rd.
Albion, ME 04910
Best research and variety descriptions

J.W. Jung Seed Co.
335 S. High St.
Randolph, WI 53957
Have interesting cultivars (ie Winter Luxury Pumpkin)

Nichols Garden Nursery
1190 North Pacific Hwy
Albany, OR 97321
Specializes in herbs and novelty varieties

Pinetree Garden Seeds
Route 100
New Gloucester, ME 04260
small packets only, very economical

Park Seed Co, Inc.
PO Box 46
Greenwood, SC 29648
separate retail and wholesale catalogs
Good flower selection, good color photographs

Richters
Box 26
Goodwood, Ontario L0C 1A0
catalog $2.50
Specializing in herbs

Seeds Blum
Idaho City Stage
Boise, ID 83706
catalog $3
Selection of heirlooms; good line drawings and humor

Seeds of Change
621 Old Santa Fe Trail #10
Santa Fe, NM 87501
Organic seed for many hard-to-find cultivars

Shepherd's Garden Seeds
6116 Highway 9
Felton, CA 95018
retail catalog $1 & bulk price list
Mouth-watering variety descriptions

Southern Exposure Seed Exchange
PO Box 158
North Garden, VA 22959
Emphasis on heirlooms, untreated seed, some organic

Stokes Seeds, Inc.
Box 548
Buffalo, NY 14240
Excellent variety descriptions, cultural information

Territorial Seed Company
PO Box 157
Cottage Grove, OR 97424
Specializing in varieties for the Pacific Northwest

Thompson & Morgan Inc.
PO Box 1308
Jackson, NJ 08527
Hard-to-find flower cultivars

Vesey's Seeds Ltd.
PO Box 9000
Calais, ME 04619
Headquarters in York, PEI
Selections for cold climates

William Dam Seeds Ltd.
PO Box 8400
Dundas, Ontario L9H 6M1
catalog $2
Several interesting selections, especially flowers

OTHER RESOURCES

The Seed Savers Exchange, RR 3 Box 239, Decorah, IA 52101, is a grassroots network of gardeners and plant collectors who maintain and distribute rare varieties of food crops. Their 1991 Yearbook listed more than 900 members who maintain a combined collection of more than 5,000 heirloom vegetable varieties. Over the past five years they have purchased a 140-acre Heritage Farm to aid in their preservation efforts. Annual membership is $25.

The Scatterseed Project, Box 1167, Farmington, ME 04938, is a regional seed exchange for this area and serves as curator for a substantial part of the SSE collection.

Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association, PO Box 2176, Augusta, ME 04338, works to promote sustainable agriculture through legislative and educational initiatives, annual sponsorship of the Common Ground Country Fair, publication of its bimonthly newspaper, and sponsorship of a farm apprenticeship program. Maintains nine local chapters. Annual membership is $20 for individuals, $30 for families.

NOFA (Natural Organic Farmers' Association) is for the rest of the Northeast what MOFGA is for Maine. Maintains state chapters in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and New Jersey. Membership dues vary from chapter to chapter. Sponsors educational conference each summer. For more information, write Julie Rawson, RFD 2 Sheldon Rd, Barre, MA 01005

FOR YOUR GARDENING ENJOYMENT
by CR Lawn

I have found the following to be the most important keys to gardening success:

1) Make your own compost. You don't have to be an expert to make perfect plant food. Even if you know nothing about carbon-nitrogen ratios, and turn your pile(s) only once a year, you can make great compost, simply by piling varied organic matter in thin layers. It's amazing what compost can do for your plants. In June, 1989, when it was too wet anywhere on my garden to set out my tomato plants, I spread a 6-inch layer of compost over a small area, and set them right in it. Those plants were the healthiest and most prolific I've ever grown. Carrots and onions also respond spectacularly to the same treatment.

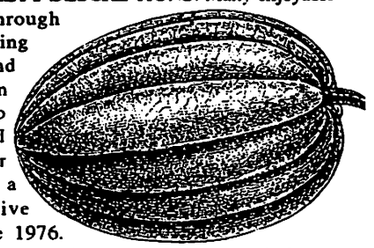
2) Overcrowding plants is the most common cause of failure. Thin, thin, thin! Throw away those books that tell you to plant broccoli 16 inches apart. You will get spindly plants with puny heads if you space them that closely. An apprentice at my farm once planted sweet corn seed too deep. The resulting stand was about one half as dense as I would have liked, but the roomy plants ripened better than three full-sized ears apiece! Gene has encouraged me to thin even such unlikely candidates as sweet basil, beans and bachelor's buttons. When I listen to him, I'm always amazed at how healthy and robust the surviving plants become, and at how much they produce! To get maximum benefits, start thinning early when your plants are small. This is particularly important for greens and lettuces.

3) Get the jump on the weeds. That first cultivation when your plants are just emerging is the most important one. Time invested in weed control early in the season pays ninefold dividends in saving backbreaking labor later. Many crops such as onions and carrots have no chance in a weedy patch.

4) Work with the weather, not against it. Pulling weeds out of soft moist soil when the sun first comes out after a rain is so much more rewarding than trying to tug them out of dry, baked soil. Your soil and plants can teach you the optimal times to sow, cultivate, mulch and harvest. Learn to be an amateur weather prognosticator by studying clouds, wind direction, temperatures, the moon, and your barometer. It will make you a better gardener, and besides, it is fascinating. When you get good at it, you will not only be able to laugh at errant television weather "experts," but you will also be able to get away with a high percentage of what look to outsiders to be garden gambles, but really aren't!

5) Feed your soil. Heavy cropping takes an enormous toll on soil nutrients, which must be replaced if your plot is to maintain fertility. We apply animal manures, compost, and spoiled hay in liberal quantities to ensure optimal growth. If your squashes, greens, sweet corn and brassicas don't develop deep rich foliage color, they need more nitrogen. If their foliage is streaked with purple, your plants aren't getting enough phosphorus.

ABOUT THE VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS: Many enjoyable hours browsing through seed catalogs, visiting other gardeners, and working in my own plots have gone into these descriptions. I have been a gardener since 1973, and a small-scale intensive market grower since 1976. Over the years I have tried many of these varieties at Shooting Star Farm in Canaan, Me. Other staff members and customers have also trialed them at their plots.



ABOUT SHOOTING STAR FARM: Canaan is in central Maine. Our final spring frost normally occurs in the last week of May. June frosts are not uncommon. Average date for first fall frost is Sept. 13, leaving us about 110 frost-free days. Our Bangor Silt Loam soil (with a clay subsoil) is slow to warm and drain in the spring, but has excellent fertility and moisture retention in the heat of summer. Although we occasionally suffer standing water in the spring (such as during deluges in 1984 and 1989), 1991 was the first time we've ever endured ill effects from drought. Crops which are able to mature at Shooting Star should be able to make it in all but the coldest or driest spots in New England.

HOW WE SELECT VARIETIES: Customer response is our most important selection criterion. Each year's order is a collective judgment about each variety. Our farm trials, and those of our trial gardeners, also yield valuable information. In assessing vegetable characteristics we look at flavor and texture, earliness and adaptability to our cold climate, ability to hold quality on the plant or vine and after picking, percent of marketable fruits as opposed to culls, ease of growing, and disease resistance. Appearance is especially important for market growers.

CAUTIONARY NOTES: Because there are so many variables in gardening and farming, success in our trials is not a guarantee of success on your plot. In particular, climate and soil type have significant impact on performance. We advise market growers to trial unfamiliar varieties on a small scale before making a full commitment, *particularly if your soil type is radically different from ours.*

The cultural information contained herein is mostly for conventional row cropping. Root crops, lettuce and other greens, flowers, and many other crops thrive in raised beds. A few crops such as sweet corn and crawling squashes do not perform well in beds. Intensive raised bed culture permits closer spacing but requires a high level of soil fertility. Probably the best reference is John Jeavons' How To Grow More Vegetables than You Ever Thought Possible on Less Land than You Can Imagine, 4th ed., available from our book selection.

Cover Crop & Green Manure Descriptions
by Bill Getty

Section Δ.
COVER CROPS AND GREEN MANURES

This section was inspired by a letter we received from Keith Goldfarb of Steuben, Me. We can't say it any better than Goldfarb did. He wrote,"Just as vegetables are food for the stomach and flowers are food for the soul, cover crops are food for the soil. And it is this last which is the key to sustainability which will allow us to keep feeding our stomachs and souls...Cover crops belong in the garden as much as they do on the farm. They add valuable organic matter and fertility, and perhaps most importantly, they conserve the fertility the grower has painstakingly built up in the soil. In the Northeast, the greatest potential for leaching of soil nutrients occurs in the fall and early spring when rains are the heaviest. Yet it is just these times that most gardens are either bare or only covered with a mulch! A cover crop will take up and hold the available nutrients so that they can't be washed away. Even in a garden with limited space, cover crops make sense. Through undersowing and post-harvest sowing they can be a part of the rotation without displacing food crops from valuable growing area."

COVER CROPS & GREEN MANURES AT A GLANCE

Cover crop	Principal use	Seeding time	To turn in	#/1000 sq ft	#/acre
Non-legumes					
Annual ryegrass	erosion control	spring-late sum.	tiller	.5-2#	25-50#
Buckwheat	smother crop	frost-free date	hand or tiller	2-3#	60-75#
Japanese millet	smother crop	frost-free date	tractor	.75#	30#
Oats	green manure	early spring	hand or tiller	3-4#	100#
	cover crop	early September	hand or tiller	3-4#	100#
Rapeseed	green manure	mid spring	tiller	.25#	5-8#
Spring wheat	breadmaking	early spring ASAP	tiller	4-6#	
Sudangrass	smother crop	June-July	tractor	.75-1.5#	30-50#
Typhon	fall pasture	spring/late sum.	tiller	.13-.25#	4-5#
Winter rye	winter cover	early September	tiller or tractor	3-4#	100#
Legumes					
Bell bean	green manure	frost-free date	tiller or tractor	2-4#	80-125#
Hairy vetch	winter cover/nitrogen	mid Aug-Sept	tiller or tractor	1# w/1.5# rye	30# w/50# rye
Soybean	crop rotation/nitrogen	late May-June	tiller	1-3#	50#
Alfalfa, non-dormant	green manure/forage	spring	tiller or tractor	.5#	15-20#
Alfalfa, perennial	crop rotation/nitrogen	spring	tiller or tractor	.5#	15-20#
Alsike clover	nitrogen fixation	spring	hand or tiller	.25#	8#
Berseem clover	nitrogen fixation	May	tiller	.75	15-20#
Yellow sw. clover	improve soil aeration	spring	tiller or tractor	.25-.5#	10-15#
Crimson clover	nitrogen fixation	spring	hand or tiller	.5-2#	20#
Ladino clover	nitrogen fixation	early summer	hand or tiller	.33#	12#
Mammoth red clover	nitrogen fixation	spring or August	hand or tiller	.5#	15-20#
New Zealand white clover	living mulch	spring-summer	hand or tiller	.25#	5-10#

Non-legumes

Δ1 Annual Ryegrass Has quick-developing fibrous root system. Cold-tolerant annual rye can be used as temporary pasture or for erosion control. Growns 2-3 ft. tall. Highly adaptable but responds to fertility.

Δ2 Buckwheat Tartary variety grown in Aroostook County. Excellent smother crop that is easy to turn into the soil. Needs warm soil to germinate. Cut and incorporate when plant is newly in flower. Will grow on almost any soil but responds to fertility. Killed by frost. Short maturity allows 2 crops per season. 88# size available to pickup customers only.

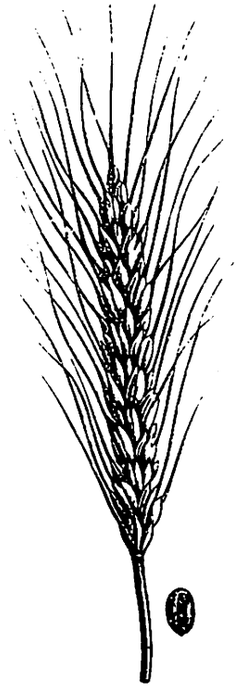
Δ3 Japanese Millet Tender annual, tolerates low pH. Requires adequate N and K. Very good smother crop. Tall plant growth requires tractor to till in.

Δ4 Oats Porter variety has short stalk and is resistant to lodging. Oats will winter-kill and hold the soil with a mat of vegetation. 64# size available to pickup customers only.

Δ5 Rapeseed Annual. Member of the brassica family useful as animal or bee pasture. Also known as canola.

Δ6 Spring Wheat, Polk Certified organic seed grown in Maine for its exceptional breadmaking quality. Polk is a hard, red bread wheat with high protein and gluten. Harvest in August.

Δ7 Sudangrass One of the best smother crops. Can grow 6-8 ft. tall. Requires warm soil for germination and grows best in hot weather with plenty of rain. Good for hay or forage. Do not graze stock until sudangrass is at least 18" high, because short sudangrass is high in prussic acid.



Δ8 Typhon Annual (very hardy--some may overwinter). Many tests have been done on the use of typhon as an excellent way to extend fall pasture in the Northeast. We've heard nothing but praise for this forage crop, including stories about sheep grazing on it at Thanksgiving.

Δ9 Winter Rye The most common winter cover. Best planted in early Sept. to give good growth before winter dormancy. Incorporated in spring at least 2 weeks before planting. Plant residue inhibits growth of some plant species. 56# size available to pickup customers only.

Legumes

Δ10 Bell bean Vigorous-growing small-seeded fava will tolerate a wide range of soil fertility and drainage with high N fixation. Will grow up to 6 ft. in warm, fertile soils.

Δ11 Hairy Vetch Successfully tested in Maine for winter hardiness. Excellent nitrogen fixation. Vetch is tolerant of acidic soils and low fertility, but not poor drainage.

Δ12 Soybean Tender annual. Eliot Coleman suggests the use of soybeans before a potato crop to inhibit scab. 50# size available to pickup customers only.

Δ13 Alfalfa, non-dormant Terra verde variety. Annual alfalfa that doesn't go into winter dormancy. Instead it continues to grow and fix nitrogen until winter-killed. Does best on fertile, well-drained soils. Excellent green manure and summer forage.

Δ14 Alfalfa, perennial Lancaster variety. Well-known high-protein hay crop is useful for longer-term crop rotations. Plant with oats as a nurse crop if weed competition is a problem.

Δ15 Alsike Clover Perennial clover which commonly lasts only 3 years. Tolerates acidic and poorly drained soils, but not sandy soils. Grows to height of 1-3 ft.

Δ16 Berseem Clover Annual clover killed at 18°F has tremendous potential for nitrogen fixation, is extremely palatable for pasture and is highly tolerant of variances of soil type, pH and drainage.

Δ17 Biennial Yellow Sweet Clover Particularly good for breaking up subsoil and improving soil aeration. Very large plants, up to 6 ft. Plant in spring of 1st year and clover will make most growth in 2nd year.

Δ18 Crimson Clover Use in Maine as an annual clover when no regrowth in the spring is wanted. May be winter hardy south of Maine. Very pretty clover, crimson spikes on 18" plants. Not good as a pasture plant.

Δ19 Ladino Clover A very hardy perennial clover that tolerates wet soils better than red clover but not as well as alsike. Prefers well-drained soil with adequate lime.

Δ20 Mammoth Red Clover A perennial legume usually treated as a biennial. 2-3 ft. plant height is best achieved on fertile, well-drained soil. Versatile, plant throughout the season. Will not tolerate waterlogged or droughty soils.

Δ21 New Zealand White Clover Low-growing (2-8") perennial clover. Used as living mulch in the garden, as it tolerates shade, foot traffic and mowing.

Vegetable Variety Descriptions
by CR Lawn

Section A1.
BEANS

Bush Beans: **2 oz. packet sows 25 ft; 1 lb., 200 ft.** Pole Beans: **2 oz. packet sows 20 poles, 6 per pole.** Tender, will not survive frost. Plant 6 seeds/ft. in rows 24-30" apart. Pick frequently to keep beans producing.

A-2 Bush Green, Provider (50 days) For highest early yields and taste, still the best we've found. Noted for its concentrated sets of round 5-5.5" pods with beany taste. A heavy yielder even under adverse conditions. Always our top seller. Released by USDA in 1965.

A-4 Bush Green, Greencrop (53 days) An early, flat-podded Romano type especially adapted to the North. Pods can grow up to 8" long while still retaining good quality.

A-7 Bush Purple, Royal Burgundy (55 days) Less foliage than Royalty Purple Pod, which it replaces. Straight 5" meaty purple pods turn bright green after two minutes of blanching. New!

A-10 Bush Green, Bush Blue Lake 274 (57 days) The best of the 10 green bean varieties we tried in 1985, both in yield and uniformity. Its gourmet flavor makes it a home garden favorite. Pods avg. 6", fill slowly.

A-12 Bush Romano, Roma II (59 days) Answers numerous customer requests for a true flat bush Romano bean. It is a heavy yielder of fleshy medium-green 5" pods which are slow to develop seeds.

A-20 Bush Wax, Golden Rocky (54 days) Also known as Beurre de Rocquencourt. The best-tasting wax bean. Germinates well in cool, wet conditions and retains vigor even under cool night temperatures. Noteworthy for slender juicy pods that melt in your mouth. Not beany. Pods grow to 6".

A-25 Bush Wax, Golden Butterwax (56 days) From Agway comes this quality white-seeded wax bean impressive for its rich yellow color and straight pods. Golden Butterwax is less juicy, more meaty than Golden Rocky, but less mealy than Keygold, Sungold, etc.

A-26 Bush Wax, Dragon Langerie (57 days) Also known as Dragon's Tongue. This creamy yellow bean covered with purple stripes is an attractive novelty with a good juicy taste. Plentiful producer of flat 6" pods that keep coming as long as you keep picking regularly.

A-35 Pole, Kentucky Wonder (68 days) Also known as Old Homestead. The standard climbing variety that has been a favorite since the mid 1800's was offered by Olds Seed Co. in their 1915 catalog for ten cents a packet and twenty cents a pound! The nutty flavor makes them outstanding for freezing. Pick regularly to maintain quality & production. Not good when fat. Brown seeds.

A-40 Fava, Windsor (75 days) Unlike other beans, broad beans should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. They tolerate frost, but do not thrive in hot weather. Sow the large seeds 3-4" apart. Harvest when the light green beans in the 6" glossy pods reach the green shell stage. Cook like lima beans.

A-48 Shell, Taylor Dwarf Horticultural (68 days) This heirloom shell bean may date back 150 years. Early producers of cream-colored pods splashed with carmine red.

A-50 Scarlet Runner (70 days) Climbing beans often grown as ornamentals for their brilliant scarlet blossoms. Must provide trellises, fences, or poles; will grow to 10-12 ft. Can be eaten both as snap or shell (95 days) beans. Beautifully mottled purple & black seeds. Heirloom variety grown as early as 1750 by colonists.

A-53 Dry, Marfax (86 days) Alison and Paul LaCourse found this heirloom to be earlier and higher-yielding than Swedish Brown Bean, which it resembles. Richly flavored brown baking bean is very adaptable to our cool climate. Seed produced in Maine. New!

A-54 Dry, Jacob's Cattle (88 days) An heirloom variety popular in New England. Kidney-shaped, with dark red speckles on white background. If harvested earlier also make superb shell beans. Seed produced in Maine.

A-56 Dry, Soldier (89 days) Large white kidney bean with red-brown soldier-like figure on its eye. A New England favorite. Seed grown in Maine.

A-62 Dry, Maine Yellow Eye (92 days) Ranks with Jacob's Cattle as our most popular dried beans. Plump, oval, medium-sized beans, cream with yellow eye. Seed grown in Maine.

A-68 Dry, Red Kidney (102 days) Early maturing variety of light red kidney baking bean developed at Cornell University. Large beans mature at least a week earlier than similar types. Seed grown in Maine.

A-69 Dry, Black Turtle (104 days) A tall bush developed by Cornell University. Small, black beans popular for soup. Offered every other year, available 1992. Seed grown in Maine.

Section A2.
BEAN THERE

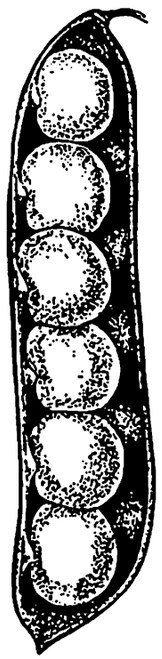
A-70 Pole, Northeaster (55 days) Earliest and best-tasting pole bean we've tried. Ripens almost two weeks earlier than Kentucky Wonder. Early, vigorous climbers with outstanding flavor. Somewhat flattened pods don't get tough even when big. This is one to rave about.

A-72 Haricot Vert, Marbel (54 days) Appearance and flavor make Marbel stand out. Its slender dark green pods are streaked prominently with violet. They grow 7", stay straight, and have a rich beany taste. Good for multiple pickings as long as you keep up.

A-74 Haricot Vert, La Belle (56 days) Those who prefer the very slender, short haricot vert will appreciate La Belle. La Belle makes a vigorous set of slim pods which are mature at 3-4" long and a quarter inch in diameter. Because the pods are extremely slow to fatten and develop strings, they need not be picked as frequently as other haricot verts to maintain delectable gourmet quality.

A-76 Haricot Vert, Vernandon (58 days) The most impressive French filet bean in our 1989 trial. It had the longest pods (6") and the heaviest yields (almost 1 lb. per row ft). Harvest when very slim to capture the maximum in moist, tender flavor. These elegant beans can command a premium in markets. *Caution: very vigorous vines with lots of foliage.*

A-77 Shell, Vermont Cranberry (65 days) This is the same strain of the heirloom once offered by Vt. Bean Seed. The pods contain 5 to 6 speckled cranberry-colored beans. Reliable, hardy and easy to shell. A New England tradition for over 100 years. For dry beans, add three weeks to maturity date. Seed grown in Maine. New!



A-79 Dry, Agate Pinto (92 days) A bush pinto with medium-sized mottled buff beans of spicy flavor. Developed by Rogers Bros.

A-84 Bush Lima, Geneva (85 days) Limas are a marginal crop in our climate. But by starting indoors in speedlings or peat pots, transplanting after danger of frost, and using black plastic, you can significantly increase yields. Vt. market grower Alan LePage, says they are "absolutely worth the fuss of transplanting."

A-85 Soybean, Butterbean (90 days) Developed by Johnny's Selected Seeds. Still the earliest soybean we've found. Eaten at the green stage, these are a good substitute for limas in short-season areas. The Japanese eat these as beer nuts, boiled and salted. Many of the pods contain three large beans.

Section B.
SWEET AND POP CORN

2 oz packet sows 50 ft, 1 pound sows 400 ft. CAUTION: Untreated sweet corn seed will not germinate in cold, wet soil. Please be patient and wait till soil temperature warms to at least 60°F. before sowing. Tender, will not survive frost. Heavy nitrogen requirements. Rows 3 ft. apart, 4 seeds/ft. Thin to 1 ft. apart. Should be planted in blocks of at least 4 rows to ensure adequate pollination. If you have trouble with crows pulling up seedlings, use Scare Eyes Balloons or cover sowings with floating row covers. Remove covers at 3-6" stage to avoid plant abrasion. Although we know of no sure defense against critters, interplanting with pumpkins may improve the odds.

B-3 Earlivee (69 days) Yellow hybrid for short season areas does not have the quality of later hybrids. Short plants with somewhat irregular ears. Developed by Dr. Ernie Kerr of Simcoe Experiment Station, Simcoe, Ontario.

B-4 Seneca Horizon (71 days) Yellow hybrid from Robson has developed a good reputation. Good eating for an early corn, with more uniformity and better appearance than Earlivee. Delay harvest until ears are really filled as maturity can be deceptive.

B-8 Sugar Buns (74 days) Yellow, sugary enhanced hybrid from Crookham has the best eating quality we have yet found in an early corn. About as sweet as our palates like, but not cloying like the supersweets. Sugar Buns does not have as good cold soil emergence as other early corns, so please do not rush it. *Seed in short supply; order early.*

B-9 Mariah (75 days) This yellow hybrid with shrunken "supersweet" gene has better cold soil emergence than most other supersweets. Mariah is one of the new generation of supersweets that retains some of the corn flavor along with its extra sweetness. 7-8" yellow ears have good eating quality which holds for several days after picking. Must be isolated from other corns shedding pollen at the same time by at least 150 ft, or else quality suffers. Seeds shrunken, higher count per oz.

B-10 Bodacious (77 day) Crookham's sugary enhanced hybrid has exceptionally sweet tender yellow kernels that taste as good as its name! 8" ears have been outstanding in our trials.

B-15 Golden Bantam (84 days) We get numerous requests for open-pollinated sweet corn, but almost no breeding work has been done since the development of hybrids in the 1930s. So we've gone back to this old standby, first introduced in 1902, with 8 rows of yellow kernels. We haven't grown it since the 70s, but we recall it as tasty if picked promptly at the milk stage. It is quick to overmature. New!

B-18 Kandy Korn (89 days) Attractive deep purple husks and excellent holding quality make this yellow corn a real winner at roadside stands. Among the first sugary enhanced varieties to be developed, Kandy Korn has stood the test of time, and is now enjoying a renewed popularity.

B-23 Quickie (71 days) Early bicolor hybrid. Ripens with Sugar & Gold, but more uniform high quality, longer ears, and 12 rows of kernels instead of 10. Crookham release is the best early bicolor we've yet found.

B-25 D'Artagnan (73 days) No seed available for 1992, crop failure.

B-30 Burgundy Delight (84 days) A midseason hybrid with best flavor we've yet found in a bicolor. 7-8" ears have purple blush on husks.

B-41 Pristine (80 days) Replaces Alpine. A big hit in our 1990 trial, although the porcupine got more than we did. The 8" ears ripen several days earlier than Platinum Lady, with superb eating quality. The leaves do not have Lady's ornamental purple coloring. New!

B-43 Platinum Lady (83 days) We rate this as the best quality eating corn of all, and our customers, who have made it our #1 selling sweet corn, agree. Sugary enhanced kernels stay sweet and tender over long picking period. Flavor achieves a perfect balance between corny and sugary. Ornamental purple coloring on leaves makes plants very attractive. Very dependable in our climate, and highly recommended. *Crop shortage again this year. Don't miss out, order early!*

B-52 Silver Queen (96 days) White hybrid which long set the standard for eating quality in sweet corn. Large, handsome ears, with glossy white creamy, sweet kernels. *Caution: germinates poorly in cold soil. Will not ripen in northernmost areas, but a good choice where adaptable.*

B-66 Popcorn, Strawberry (95 days) Highly decorative maroon-colored 2" ears which taper slightly to the tip. Colorful kernels pop into a white popcorn. Old heirloom variety.

B-68 Popcorn, White Cloud (95 days) (Hulless) F-1 hybrid. Alan LePage calls this a "stupendous" popping corn. Its small, deep, pointed kernels puff up nicely when they pop. Makes 5" ears on very tall plants with much higher yields than Tom Thumb. New!

Section C.
SHELL AND SOUP PEAS

2 oz packet sows 30 ft, 1 lb. sows 240 ft. Young plants very hardy but frost stops production at the blossom or pod stage. Like cool, moist weather; dislike heat. Sow as early as ground can be worked for best yields. All peas produce more when staked; varieties over 2.5 ft must be supported. Plant 8-10 seeds/ft. in rows 3 ft. apart (5 ft. if very tall varieties). Early morning picking retards spread of powdery mildew disease and ensures best flavor. If you love peas as much as we do, you may want to try for a fall crop. Timing is crucial, as peas ripen slowly in the cool of September, and frost will halt production. We recommend 1st week July planting for fall crop in central Maine. Warmer areas try mid July.

C-3 Maestro (55 days) Early Green Arrow-type resistant to powdery mildew. Has become our most popular pea. Extremely heavy yielders under favorable conditions. Set record in our '82 trials with almost 50 pounds per 100 row ft. Long pods fill out only as peas ripen, so easy to pick. 3 ft. vines. Does not hold quality well after picking; not a good shipper. Full crop in 1991 has enabled us to stock a ton of seed.

C-6 Sparkle (55 days) Has become the standard early short-vined type. 1.5-2 ft. vines do not require staking. Sets concentrated pick of fat 3" pods. We think other peas have better flavor.

C-9 Thomas Laxton (58 days) Our customers let us know that we goofed when we tried to discontinue this old time favorite! In 1927, Salzer's offered a packet for eight cents and a pound for 38 cents! Although we've never had outstanding total yields, Laxton does bear over an extended period. 3 ft. vines.

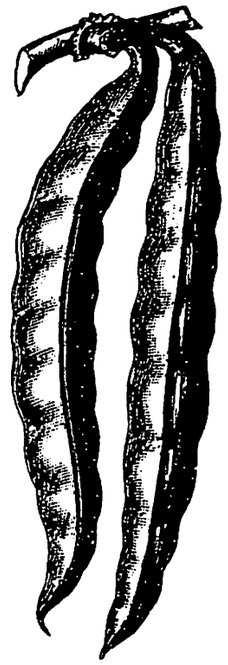
C-12 Early Frosty (60 days) Outstanding quality and sweetness. 2d early variety good for freezing. Holds quality for a long time after picking. Vines grow up to 3 ft. Susceptible to powdery mildew; performs best in early sowings. Year after year among the best yielding peas in our trials. My favorite.

C-14 Patriot (62 days) Really impressed us in 1987 and 1988. A good yielder on only 2.5 ft. vines, Patriot matched Mayfair with 8.1 peas per pod in our 1987 plot. Tends to set in concentrated pickings over a short span. Very sweet, good quality peas.

C-15 Little Marvel (63 days) Old-timey home garden favorite bears tightly packed, nearly round pods on 18" vines. Very sweet. Surprising yields for such a dwarf plant. Introduced 1908.

C-18 Wando (64 days) The one to grow midsummer, for its hot weather resistance. But quality cannot compare to Frosty, Lincoln, Mayfair. Blunt 3" pods on 2.5-foot vines.

C-21 Green Arrow (65 days) Sets the standard for mid-season varieties. Long pods with up to 10 peas per pod on vines up to 3 ft. Very heavy yielding. Easy to pick because pods tend to set in pairs at the top.



C-24 Lincoln (70 days) Many still consider this old favorite the sweetest pea. Mid season. 3-3.5" slender curved pods filled with very sweet peas. Vines up to 3 ft. Susceptible to powdery mildew.

C-27 Mayfair (72 days) More people should try this pea from Agway developed at New York Experiment Station. Its 40" vines make concentrated sets of large, sweet pods which are easy to pick. Most years it is our heaviest yielding pea, and first pickings average up to eight peas per pod. In 1991 we found a few pods with 12 peas for the first time! Nikos' favorite pea.

C-30 Alderman or Telephone (75 days) Another old-time favorite, and one of the best-tasting. Vines 5-6 ft. Pods avgd. almost 5" with 8.3 peas per pod, best of the 11 varieties in our 1989 trial.

C-42 Holland Capucijners (85 days) Their name derives from markings on the peas said to look like the cowls of Capuchin friars. The brown-grey peas make a delicious split pea soup. Plants are quite decorative, sporting violet, red and pink flowers. Recommended by several customers. New!

Section D.
EDIBLE PODDED PEAS

Culture same as shell peas. Snow peas should be harvested before pods fill out. Snap peas taste sweetest when completely filled. A common mistake is to pick snaps too soon.

D-5 Snow Pea, Dwarf White Sugar (59 days) A 1941 Agway introduction which ripens very early. 3 ft. vines produce abundant yields at top of plants. Easy to pick. Pods small (2-2.5") and tender. Earlier, taller, pods shorter and lighter green, sweeter and more tender than Snowflake. Susceptible to yellows.

D-8 Snow Pea, Blizzard (61 days) Customers continue to rave about this 3-3.5 ft. snow pea which produces an avalanche of sweet, thin, 3" pods. Its concentrated sets are extremely easy to pick. We have not found any others in the class that even come close.

D-10 Snow Pea, Oregon Sugar Pod II (62 days) Short-vined snow pea from Oregon State University. Pods 4" long, vines 2 to 2.5 ft. Difficult to pick because fruit tends to set within foliage. Susceptible to powdery mildew. Good choice in sandy soils or under dry conditions.

D-15 Snow Pea, Mammoth Melting Sugar (72 days) The standard climbing snow pea. Vines grow 5-7 ft. Very heavy yields of 4-5" pods. Continues to produce if kept picked clean provided powdery mildew does not strike. Very sweet eaten raw as well as sautéed.

D-25 Snap Pea, Sugar Ann (58 days) 1983 Silver All-America winner from Sugarsnap breeders Gallatin Valley. Dwarf 2 ft. vines. The earliest snap pea, as early as June 21 in our trials. Very good quality, sweetest of the dwarf snap peas. Not as heavy yielding as tall Sugarsnap. Use to start the season. *Order early, seed in short supply.*

D-28 Snap Pea, Sugar Lode (65 days) Rogers Bros. invited us to name their new release. Our choice stems from the tremendous yields of these bushy 3 ft. plants in our trial. We harvested 34 pounds in concentrated sets from only 52 ft. of row. Although the pods are slow to sweeten, they have a good pea flavor which becomes sugary when they are full. Recommended for second early crop after Sugar Ann and for late crop after Sugarsnap because they hold well in heat.

D-30 Snap Pea, Sugarsnap (68 days) The most exciting new vegetable variety in many years, won coveted Gold All-America selection in 1978. Vines grow 5-7 ft. Best quality when pods are fully filled out. Delicious raw. Susceptible to powdery mildew. None of the dwarf varieties comes close to its sweet flavor.

Section E.
CUCUMBERS

3 gram packet sows 20 ft, 1 oz about 180 ft. Very tender, will not survive frost. Sow 2" apart in rows 3 ft. apart or 6 per mound in hills 4 ft. apart thinning to 3 best plants. Combat striped cucumber beetles by handpicking early AM when the dew makes them sluggish, or use floating row covers, removing when cukes flower. Pick frequently for best production.

E-2 Pickling, Express (48 days) F-1 hybrid. This handsome pickler really lives up to its name, cranking out most of its fruits during those first three pickings in July when the market for cukes is still strong.

E-3 Pickling, National (52 days) Not quite as early as Northern Pickler, but fruits tend to hold quality over a longer season. Firm black-spined dark-green fruits are usually quite sweet, rarely bitter. Plants are vigorous, dependable producers.

E-6 Pickling, Calypso (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Heavy yielding hybrid of gynoecious type. Fruits medium dark-green with white spines.

E-10 French Cornichon, Vert de Massy (53 days) A superb variety for gherkin makers. The very spiny fruits should be picked when finger size for delicious tiny pickles. Vines are incredibly high yielding--they just crank out the fruits from July to frost! Fruits are slender, but tend to curve if allowed to grow too large. *Caution: Vert de Massy is too bitter for eating out of hand. It should be reserved for pickling.*

E-19 Slicing, Marketmore 76 (63 days) Probably the leading slicing variety in the Northeast. Dark green 8-8.5" fruits show good uniformity. Vines vigorous throughout season. Good disease resistance. Developed by Dr. Henry Munger of Comell University.

E-21 Slicing, Marketmore 86 (68 days) With Hollar having discontinued Spacemaster 80, we offer Marketmore 86 as the closest substitute. It has a small semi-bush vine for ease of picking, although it is not as dwarf as Spacemaster. Broad disease resistance and more vigor makes the quality of its 8" fruits superior to Spacemaster's. Not burpless. New!

E-23 Suyo Long (61 days) Unusual Chinese cucumber grows up to 15" long with a curly shape. A sweet but very mild burpless flavor.

E-31 Lemon (68 days) Salad chefs are rediscovering this specialty variety which dates back to 1894. Heavy yields of rounded yellow-skinned 3" fruits shaped somewhat like lemons. Very crisp & sweet; never get bitter and one of the best for eating right out of the garden.

E-37 Middle Eastern, Hylares (58 days) F-1 hybrid. Trial gardener Jeanne Griffin reports: "My husband doesn't like cukes, BUT he loved these!" The uniform glossy green smooth-skinned fruits are just so refreshing and cooling to enjoy on a hot day! They don't have any of the bitterness of American cukes. They are best picked about 5" long and popped right in your mouth. This type of salad cucumber is also known as Beit Alpha. 1 gram packet.

E-44 European, Rollinson's Telegraph (60 days) European cucumbers have an entirely different texture from American ones. They have long (10-12") slim, smooth-skinned fruits with a very delicate, mild flavor, never bitter. They must be trellised to avoid curved and misshapen fruits, but they are not hard to grow. Half gram packet.

Section F.
MELONS

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You Can Vine-Ripen Melons In Maine: Here's How

In the last five years vine-ripened melons have been the highlight of our farm trials. We offer one of the best selections of short-season melons available in any seed catalog. Melons are a tender crop with high nitrogen requirements. They love heat, cannot stand frost, and can even be damaged by night temperatures below 40. They require some extra fussing, but oh! are the results ever worthwhile!

1) Select varieties that will ripen in your climate. Early Chaca, Earliqueen, Passport, Earligold and Yellow Doll are the surest bets. Prior, Golden Gopher, Rocky Sweet, Pulsar, You Sweet Thing, Sugar Baby and Baby Fun will work in most areas. Burpee hybrid, Pancha, Hale's Best, Ambrosia, Sweet Favorite, Earli-Dew, and Honeyshaw may present more of a challenge.

2) Start indoors around May 1 in peat pots, 2 or 3 seeds to a pot. Melons resent transplanting but will take without setback if their roots are not disturbed.

3) Prepare hills in advance with liberal amounts of well-rotted manure or compost. Be sure melons will not be adjacent to other crawling plants like cucumbers and winter squash. They have no chance against these more vigorous competitors!

4) Transplant at the onset of a heat wave after all danger of frost is past. Water heavily and if soil is dry place a temporary hay mulch around plants. Remove hay as soon as rain is imminent.

5) Use floating row covers such as reemay over plants, but to avoid abrasion do not allow covers to touch plants. Covers are essential to protect plants from insect damage and to raise temperatures during those first vulnerable weeks. Be prepared to remove covers temporarily during drought.

6) Use black plastic mulch between plants.

7) Use a foliar feeding program to speed ripening.

8) Remove row covers before buds open. They can be replaced when you don't desire any more fruit to set.

9) To reduce rot loss, rotate ripening melons occasionally. To reduce mouse damage, place ripening melons on bricks.

10) Inspect your patch *daily* at ripening time. Check fruits for aroma and color and pull gently on those that appear to be ripe. They are ripe if the pressure causes them to slip from the vine. Charentais melons should be harvested just before this full slip stage. For watermelons, thumping should produce a low, hollow sound. Spread thumb and forefinger and press hard on fruit. If you feel any give, watermelon is ripe.

11) Enjoy an incomparable taste treat!

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Cantaloupe & muskmelon: **1 gram pkt=35 seeds.**
Watermelon: **1 gram pkt=24 seeds.**

F-1 Charentais, Early Chaca (72 days) F-1 hybrid. Also known as Flyer. Seed is again available. We've been captivated by the flavor and aroma of these French melons! Early Chaca is the most delicious early melon we've ever grown. It is nearly a cinch to vine-ripen in Maine. Harvest the 1.5-2 lb. fruits when they develop aroma as rind begins turning orange, then ripen at room temperature for 48 hours. Slice in half crosswise; makes two perfect servings.

F-2 Muskmelon, Earliqueen (77 days) F-1 hybrid. Developed by Dr. Brent Loy at the University of New Hampshire, Earliqueen is a reliable early producer of 2-3 lb. fruits of uniformly good quality. A good melon to start the season. New!

F-3 Cantaloupe, Passport (77 days) F-1 hybrid. A delicious green-fleshed cantaloupe developed by Dr. Loy, which ripens more than a week earlier than Rocky Gold, making it almost a sure thing! For maximum sweetness harvest when skin color has turned yellow. If cool, wet weather causes cracking before full ripening, harvest at first yellow blush. Texture is smooth, color ranges from whitish-green near cavity to darker green towards rind, with a subtle, delectable taste. New!

F-4 Cantaloupe, Earligold (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Boasts much more flavor than Sweet Granite or Alaska. Makes a concentrated set of 2.5-lb. heavily netted, orange-fleshed fruits of uneven quality. The best ones are rich and musky, but some others tend to be watery. They taste best if they ripen during a warm spell. Skin will turn buff with a melony aroma when ripe. Inspect patch daily as they ripen; their holding quality is suspect.

F-5 Charentais, Prior (82 days) F-1 hybrid. We realized this September that we should have picked Prior instead of Acor as our favorite Vilmorin Charentais. Prior ripened significantly ahead of Acor and slightly in advance of Savor in our trials. Its 2.5-lb. grey-green smooth-skinned fruits won't win any beauty contests, but will give you the bright orange flesh, rich full-bodied flavor, and deep aroma of the true Charentais. Fruits are ripe when you can smell their aroma, see a first hint of orange coloration, and slip them off the vine by giving them a vigorous tug. New!

F-6 Muskmelon, Golden Gopher (85 days) Called by Jeanne Griffin "the choice of the discriminating melon lover," this heirloom muskmelon was developed in the 1930s at the University of Minnesota, and has not been commercially available for many years. Glenn Drowns of the Seed Savers' Exchange was the original source for the seed which Griffin grew out and multiplied. The deep, deep orange flesh of its heavily ribbed 6x5" fruits just knocked our socks off in the 1990 taste trial. Gopher is a good producer in adverse conditions, and has resistance to fusarium wilt and drought. *Order early, seed supply is limited. Packets will contain 10 seeds with a limit of one per customer.* Griffin says, "Even my kids will pass on other muskmelons if they know a GG is around." New!

F-7 Cantaloupe, Rocky Sweet (85 days) F-1 hybrid. Green-fleshed cantaloupe features large 3 lb. round fruits with dark green netted rind. The sweet, juicy flesh has a flavor reminiscent of a honeydew but with a smoother texture. Harvest when the rinds blush deep yellow before full slip and allow to finish ripening indoors. Especially if nights are cool, fruits have a tendency to develop cracks or rot spots if left on vine till full slip.

F-8 Muskmelon, Pulsar (86 days) F-1 hybrid. Large, deeply ribbed fruits consistently average 5-6 lb. Our largest weighed in at 7.5 lb. Orange flesh is slightly grainy, exceptionally sweet and aromatic. Ripens dependably with consistent high quality and a muskiness that makes you go back for more. What a treat!

F-9 Muskmelon, Burpee Hybrid (88 days) F-1 hybrid. The first full-size vine-ripened muskmelon I ever ate was a Burpee Hybrid. What a revelation! The musky, succulent 3-4 lb. fruits have been the choice of discerning market growers since 1955. Fruits heavily netted with distinctive ribbing and delectable orange flesh. Ripe at full slip.

F-10 French, Pancha (89 days) F-1 hybrid. The star of our 1988 trial and Jeanne Boelsma's 1989 trial for us. You have to taste this cross between a French Charentais and American cantaloupe to experience just how good a melon can be! 2.5-3 lb. oval fruits of exceptionally smooth texture, incomparably sweet aromatic taste. Highly prolific vines just crank out the melons. Ripe at full slip. Ripening time heavily affected by weather; in warm Augusts it is midseason, but can be quite late if the nights turn cool too soon.

F-11 Muskmelon, Hale's Best Jumbo (90 days) The best open-pollinated muskmelon we've raised, this old favorite is a little late to ripen, but worth growing where adaptable. Its 3 lb. fruits have a deep musky flavor with a nice smooth texture.

F-12 Cantaloupe, Ambrosia (91 days) F-1 hybrid. This sweet, juicy, salmon-fleshed melon is the choice of discriminating growers in areas where the season is sufficiently long. Round fruits average 4 lb. with thick, almost silky smooth flesh and very small cavity. The taste lives up to its name. Can harvest when fruits begin to blush yellow before full slip, and finish ripening indoors, as fruits tend to crack before full slip in cool conditions. *Caution: Not adaptable in short season areas.*

F-13 Watermelon, Yellow Doll (70 days) F-1 hybrid. We usually prefer yellow-fleshed watermelons to red for their rich, sweet flavor. This is one of the earliest and sweetest of the yellows. Round, striped icebox 4-7 lb. extra-sweet fruits on a semi-compact vine. Go ahead, try something new! This may be the best watermelon you ever tasted.

F-14 Watermelon, You Sweet Thing (75 days) F-1 hybrid. Round, luscious, rose-fleshed watermelon will produce fruits up to 12 lb. Easier to vine-ripen than any other red type we've tried. Worth a try even if you have trouble with watermelon. From Sakata in Japan.

F-15 Watermelon, Sugar Baby (80 days) The standard northern icebox watermelon type grows fruits 8-10 lb., dark green on outside and deep red on inside. Flesh quality grainier than comparable hybrids.

F-16 Watermelon, Baby Fun (85 days) F-1 hybrid. Smaller crimson sweet-type was not only the best watermelon in our 1990 trials but also the best in a number of years with deep red flesh of superb quality. Green-striped round-oval fruits average 11 lb.

F-18 Watermelon, Sweet Favorite (86 days) F-1 hybrid. 1978 All-America winner from Sakata. The best oblong watermelon for the North. Consistently produces fruits in excess of 10 lb. We grew a 13-pounder in 1987. Flesh sweet, bright red. Green rind w/ dark stripes.

F-23 Honeydew, Earli-Dew (88 days) F-1 hybrid. A delicious green-fleshed smooth-skinned melon suitable for cool northern areas. Fruits 2.5-3 lb. about 5.5" diameter blush yellow when mature.

F-26 Crenshaw, Honeyshaw (91 days) F-1 hybrid. An exotic melon adaptable to much of our area. Its rich flavor has an indescribable tang which makes you go back for more! Best of all, its teardrop shaped fruits size up to 7-10 lb. for a lot of eating enjoyment! Orange flesh. Rind turns from green to buff yellow as it ripens. Provided it has reached full size, Honeyshaw will ripen indoors even when picked green. It must be picked before full slip to avoid craking.

Section G.
SUMMER SQUASH

Packet sows 3-6 hills; 1 oz 40 hills. Tender, will not survive frost. Sow in hills 4 ft. apart, 6 seeds/hill. Thin to 2-3 best plants. Pick squash when they are small for best flavor. Floating row covers can hasten maturity by 1 to 2 weeks.

G-3 Zucchini, Seneca (48 days) F-1 hybrid. Early, very prolific slim medium-green fruits.

G-6 Zucchini, Cocozelle (53 days) Italian-style zucchini with light green stripes.

G-8 Zucchini, Gold Rush (54 days) F-1 hybrid. Open plant habit and golden color make the cylindrical fruits easy to find. 1980 All-America winner has caught on with home gardeners and market growers.

G-13 Yellow, Seneca Prolific (51 days) F-1 hybrid. Heavy-yielding yellow straightneck squash for the North. High yields early.

G-15 Yellow, Sundance (47 days) F-1 hybrid. Hybrid crookneck ripens almost 2 weeks earlier than standard Yellow Crookneck! And it keeps right on cranking out until frost finally halts it. We averaged 18 fruits per plant in 1987!

G-16 Yellow Crookneck (58 days) Deep yellow fruits with bulbous shape and narrow, curved necks. Best when picked young. Popular since around 1900.

G-20 Patty Pan, Sunburst (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Gourmets consider Patty Pan the most appetizing of the summer squashes, and Sunburst is the most attractive of the Patty Pans with its bright yellow skin. 1985 All-America winner.

Section H1.
WINTER SQUASH *"Cucurbita frugalis"*

Packets vary from 30-60 seeds, plant 6-12 hills. 1 oz sows 20-40 hills, depending upon seed size. Allow 4-6 feet per hill. Tender, not frost hardy. Heavy nitrogen feeders. Use floating row covers for earlier ripening. For best flavor and longer storage, field cure for at least 10 days after harvest, covering if hard frost threatens.

H-4 Acorn, Table Queen (90 days) 1.5-2 lb black-green ribbed fruits. Good for baking. Dry flesh. Best eaten within 3-4 mos. after harvest.

H-12 Buttercup, Bush Emerald strain (80 days) Buttercup squash with a mostly bush habit. Fruits generally a lighter green than Burgess Buttercup, not as uniform or good quality but ready 2 weeks earlier, and vines take up much less space.

H-17 Buttercup, Burgess (95 days) Sweet, deep orange flesh makes it New England's favorite winter squash. 4 lb. fruits have acorn-shaped button on the blossom end. Stem is well-dried when ripe.

H-23 Butternut, Ponca (90 days) Baby butternut type. Fruits average 2 lb., ripen tan without green streaking. If Waltham Butternut requires too long a season, then Ponca is the one for you. However, Ponca does not store as well.

H-26 Butternut, Waltham (105 days) Elegant 9-in. long tan fruits weighing 4-5 lb. Orange, dry flesh has a sweet, nutty flavor. Excellent keeper. 1970 All-America winner. *Caution: often fails to ripen in northernmost areas.*

H-36 Blue Hubbard, New England Strain (100 days) Bright yellow-orange dry, sweet flesh. The one to grow if you have a large family. Vines crawl all over garden; fruits average 15-20 lb. Traditional New England favorite.

H-43 Spaghetti (88 days) A novelty item which caught on and now has devoted followers. Attraction is the spaghetti-like strings in the flesh. Flavor is rather bland. Buff skin turns pale yellow at maturity.

H-47 Gourd, Small Ornamental Mix (95 days) 8 kinds of early maturing types, with small spoon, bicolored pear & small orange most prevalent.

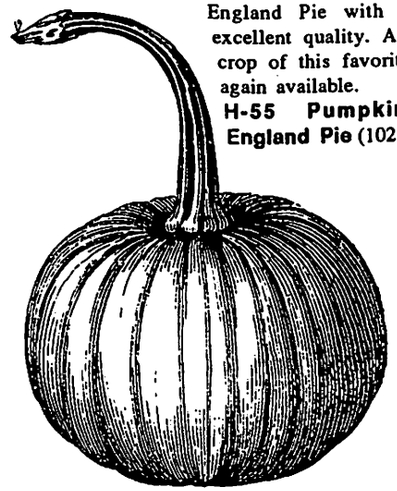
H-48 Gourd, Small Warted Mix (95 days) Pear-shaped, scalloped and round warted gourds in a variety of colors and markings, including greens, white-grey combos, and yellow-green combos. Baseball sized.

H-49 Gourd, Shenot Crown of Thorns Mix (95 days) These small gourds have pointed ribs that look like teeth. A mix of colors and markings.

H-50 Gourd, Turk's Turban (100 days) 8-10" brightly colored squash is normally used for decoration, not eating. Large, trailing vines bear abundant reddish-orange round fruits with prominent multi-color streaked buttons.

H-52 Gourd, Large Bottle (120 days) Beware, these vines are rampant crawlers. According to Mass. market grower Eva Sommaripa, this variety makes a better birdhouse than the birdhouse gourd. Eva suggests to cut a hole about the size of a quarter with a paring knife. Take out at least some of the innards. Wrap a wire for hanging around the indented waist, fasten a loop of non-rusting wire or nylon cord around a branch, and the wrens will come. Don't hang gourds too close together, as these birds are territorial. Wrens usually nest twice a season, once in May and once in July, so you have two chances. If you take gourd inside for the winter, it will probably last a second season. New!

H-53 Pumpkin, Baby Pam (99 days) Agway pie pumpkin has deep orange color and excellent uniformity. Best of all, it vine ripens 80-90% of its fruits even in a bad year. Fruits average 3-5 lb., slightly smaller and earlier ripening than New England Pie with the same excellent quality. A full seed crop of this favorite is once again available.



H-55 Pumpkin, New England Pie (102 days) The standard small sugar pumpkin, ideal for pies. Has been a favorite since around 1860. Fruits average 5 lb.

H-56 Pumpkin, Young's Beauty (105 days) If Autumn Gold's ability to color before maturity doesn't impress you, and its tendency to produce irregularly shaped fruits disturbs you, you may want to switch back to the open-pollinated Young's Beauty. We've decided we prefer the Beauty's 10-15 lb. dark orange-skinned pumpkins in the classic round shape. *Caution: May not ripen in northernmost areas.*

H-58 Pumpkin, Connecticut Field (115 days) Big pumpkin for Jack O'Lanterns gets 15-25 lb., sometimes more. *Ripen for us in good years, but often we must pick green & sun cure.*

H-59 Pumpkin, Big Max (120 days) Your kids can have fun growing this. They will need your help moving it, though, because it typically weighs 50-100 lb. and measures up to 70" in circumference! It makes a great Jack O'Lantern. Or, if you don't carve it, you can use it as a temporary chair! *Caution: May not ripen in short season areas.*

Section H2.
WINTER SQUASH *"Cucurbita inflata"*

H-62 Acorn, Burpee's Early Hybrid (84 days) F-1 hybrid. Sweeter and drier than other acorns we've tried, this was one of 1987's big surprises. Large, top quality fruits get up to 4 lb., yet ripen a week ahead of Ebony. Saves some space with its large bush habit.

H-64 Acorn, Cream of the Crop (95 days) F-1 hybrid. Novel creamy white acorn has moister flesh than Ebony. Flavor evaluations in our trial were mixed, but we think it's worth a try. 1990 All-America selection.

H-66 Sweet Mama (88 days) F-1 hybrid. If you like buttercup squash you should try Sweet Mama, a grey-green, drum-shaped buttercup type without the cup. Significantly earlier than Burgess with outstanding sweet flavor. The best large winter squash. 1979 All-America winner. 3 gram packet.

H-71 Delicata (100 days) My favorite winter squash. Not only are the ivory-colored fruits with dark green stripes lovely, but also the flavor is unsurpassed. Fruits are small, weigh 1-2 lb. and are excellent keepers. We slice them in thin strips and bake them for a sweet treat. *Seed in short supply. Order early.*

H-73 Sweet Dumpling (100 days) Regret no seed available for 1992; producer treated all the seed.

H-81 Red Kuri (92 days) AKA Uchiki Kuri. All agree the spectacular red-orange fruits are among the most attractive squashes. But comments on their flavor havc ranged from "the best winter squash" to "glorified zucchini, flavor like water." We think the truth lies somewhere in between. We like the dry flesh of this Japanese squash.

H-83 Green Hokkaido (98 days) We're delighted that we again have a supply of Maine-grown organic seed. Slate-green fruits with thick yellow, very dry flesh have outstanding eating quality. Ribbed & rounded fruits slightly smaller than buttercups. Not high yielding. *Short crop, order early.*

H-90 Pumpkin, Jack Be Little (95 days) Tiny, ornamental pumpkins weigh only about a half pound. They're great for decorations and a big hit with kids. Flattened, heavily ribbed with vigorous stems.

H-94 Pumpkin, Autumn Gold (98 days) F-1 hybrid. Even northernmost growers can vine-ripen medium-sized pumpkins with 1987 All-America winner Autumn Gold. 10-15 lb. fruits are yellow, not green, when immature; ripen to a deep orange.

H-95 Pumpkin, Rouge Vif D'étampes (105 days) This spectacular French heirloom turns the pumpkin patch into a glowing blaze with its deeply ridged burnt-orange to red fruits. Pumpkins are flat, quite variable in size, ranging from about 7 lb. to upwards of 30 lb. and make great decorative Jack O'Lanterns. Kids are really intrigued by their color. Strictly speaking, this is a squash, not a

pumpkin, and the flesh is not as deep orange or as flavorful as the pie pumpkins. New!

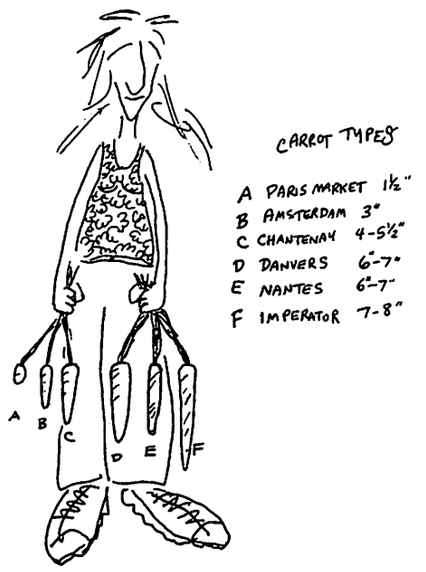
H-96 Pumpkin, Frosty (105 days) F-1 hybrid. Fills the need for a pumpkin larger than Autumn Gold, but earlier ripening than Connecticut Field. Fruits average 15 lb. with nice uniform round shape, and good color early. Semi-bush plant habit saves space. New!

H-97 Pumpkin, Triple Treat (110 days) We grew these looking for a variety with hulless seeds. What we found was a surprise: The seeds do have paper-thin hulls suitable for raw treats or roasting if you're not fussy. But the real surprise was the quality of the thick orange flesh which made some of the best pies we ever ate. Round fruits avg 6-8 lb. somewhat late to ripen.

H-99 Luffa (110 days) Also known as the dishrag gourd, dried and used for making bath sponges. *Caution: Luffa requires a long season. Start indoors and culture like melons.* We recommend trellising if you want your squashes to remain straight. Seed organically grown. New!

Section I.
CARROTS

5g packet sows 50 ft; 1 oz 280 ft. Very hardy. Early carrots can be sown by late April. Can take up to 3 weeks to germinate; keep rows from drying out for faster emergence. Sow carrots for winter storage in June or July. Thinning is critical: At 3" high thin to 1/2" apart, at 6" thin again to 1" apart.



CARROTS COME IN AN ARRAY OF SIZES AND SHAPES

I-2 Thumbelina (52 days) This 1992 All-America winner from Petoseed was the best tasting and most uniform of the Parisian types in our trial. Parisian carrots are suitable for even the heaviest clay soils because they make round balls 1.5" in diameter. They mature very early and are best harvested when young and tender. They have a creamy texture when cooked, which is the best way to eat them. New!

I-3 Kinko 6 inch (55 days) This Chantenay type is an excellent early season choice. Conical, stump-rooted carrots of deep color and sweet flavor. Good cold soil emergence.

I-6 Minicor (55 days) Another excellent choice for 1st baby carrots of summer. So named for its very small cores. Very slender roots 6-7" long, of exceptionally sweet flavor. Amsterdam/baby Nantes type.

I-8 Sweetness (56 days) F-1 hybrid. Formerly known as Estelle. Our most exciting new carrot find in years was actually bred for large commercial growers by Petoseed, but found unsuitable for machine harvest. However, it is unsurpassed as a home garden type. It is among the earliest to size in the spring. It won our July, 1989, taste test, and retained enough flavor to come in 2nd in September. This is the first carrot we've ever tried that keeps its quality over such a long period. Good interior color, sweet Nantes flavor has won raves.

I-12 Scarlet Nantes (68 days) Old-time favorite Nantes variety with bright orange roots averaging 6-7".

I-15 Nantes Fancy (68 days) A classy open-pollinated Nantes. Roots 7" long with exceptionally good color, flavor. Very uniform. Excellent keeper. Has been our most popular carrot for years.

I-17 A Plus (69 days) Noteworthy for its extra high vitamin A content and its rich core color. Grows slowly but makes good size. Imperator type with better flavor. Can be difficult to pull.

I-22 Danvers 126 (75 days) Old-time open-pollinated variety considered a fine storage carrot. Orange red roots 7-7.5" long, 2-2.5" across taper to a blunt end. Salzer's offered an ounce of seed for a dime and a pound for a dollar in 1927.

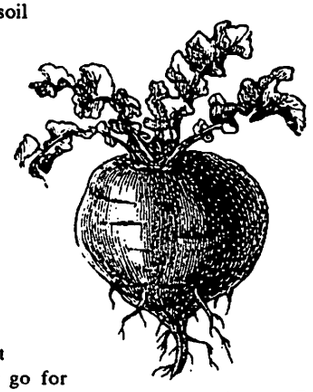
I-27 Mokum (48 days) F-1 hybrid. Customers let us know that we erred when we dropped Mokum. Its earliness, slendemess, and terrific taste (best tasting of 23 varieties in our July, 1991, test) offset its flaws. Mokum is a blunt Amsterdam forcing type which sizes extremely quickly but with short, weak tops. Because roots will push out of the ground and develop green shoulders, it should be harvested young. We recommend Sweetness for a more versatile full-season carrot.

I-30 Clarion (60 days) F-1 hybrid. For years we preferred Pioneer in this class, but Clarion outperforms Harris' old favorite. Clarion sizes early, so is suitable for both early and mid-season carrots. Crisp Nantes type of exceptional deep-orange color makes classy-looking roots, very long for a Nantes, with outstanding taste. Very small seed.

Section J.
OTHER ROOT CROPS

Beets: **5g packet sows 30 ft, 1 oz about 180 ft.** Hardy. Can be sown almost as soon as ground can be worked. Thin for use as greens. Lutz variety must be thinned to 4 in. apart, others require less rigorous thinning. Radishes: **5g packet plants about 20 ft, 1 oz sows 100 ft.** Hardy. Can be sown early. Easy to grow, quick to ripen. Rutabaga & Turnip: **5 gram packet sows 60 ft, 1 oz sows about 400 ft.** Hardy members of Crucifer family (same as cabbage).

J-3 Beet, Early Wonder Tall Top (48 days) Quick emergence in cold soil and attractive purple tops make this the one to grow for early beet greens and bunching beets.



J-6 Beet, Red Ace (50 days) F-1 hybrid. Sweet early season beets. Market growers will really go for its uniformity and perfect shape. Very similar to Early Wonder but more refined. Purple tops.

J-8 Beet, Burpee's Golden (55 days) Gains in popularity each year and now a market specialty. Roots are golden instead of red, very sweet, and do not bleed like red beets. 3 gram packet.

J-9 Beet, Formanova (56 days) Customers demanded its return to our list. Cylindrical beet grows 6" long. A good pickling or processing beet.

J-12 Beet, Lutz Green Leaf (60 days) Also known as Winter Keeper, this is the best one to grow for winter storage. Fruits remain sweet even when large. Tops are glossy green without any purple. For good size roots thin to 4" apart. For a special sweet treat, try baking big ones for about an hour.

J-15 Beet, Detroit Dark Red Short Top (60 days) Standard late variety for home gardeners and canners. Globular, smooth, uniform roots with tender ox-blood red flesh. Variety dates back to 1892. Rumored to be the variety used by Gene in his infamous beet pancakes now immortalized in the culinary annals of central Maine!

J-23 Parsnip, Harris Model (120 days) Sweet flavored, smooth tapered roots average 10". For better performance, prepare raised beds, especially in heavy soils. Parsnips taste sweeter after overwintering; a real spring treat! Seed is short lived; if you are planning to use old seed, germ test in paper towels before sowing.

J-31 Radish, Cherry Belle (25 days) A good, smooth, red-skinned bunching radish, making uniform balls 3/4" across with firm white flesh.

J-32 Radish, Easter Egg (25 days) Kids love this fascinating radish which comes in shades of pink, purple, red, violet & white. Still good even when large.

J-33 Radish, Champion (25 days) Smooth, scarlet roots with firm, mild flesh grow quickly to edible size.

J-35 Radish, French Breakfast (26 days) Medium length scarlet root with a white tip. An old favorite, though we usually have them for lunch!

J-36 Radish, White Icicle (30 days) Q: When is an icicle hot? A: When it's a White Icicle Radish! Firm, tender all-white roots for the home garden.

J-41 Daikon Radish, Omny (65 days) F-1 hybrid. "Daikon" means "big root" in Japanese. According to Takii, more acreage is planted to Daikon than any other vegetable crop in Japan. Omny is a refined daikon for market growers. Roots are fatter, shorter and have a classier appearance than Tokinashi. They grow vigorously in cool soil and are very slow to bolt. 1.5 gram packet. New!

J-43 Daikon Radish, Tokinashi (70 days) Large white roots of this oriental radish can exceed a foot in length. This variety is well adapted to spring planting, doesn't bolt, and makes crisp and pungent roots not always uniformly straight.

J-53 Rutabaga, Laurentian (95 days) Purple-top roots with pale yellow flesh. Excellent uniformity. For later orders, we may substitute a similar variety, American Purple Top, if we run out of seed for Laurentian.

J-63 Turnip, Purple Top, White Globe (50 days) Popular variety with purple tops, white bottoms.

J-66 Turnip, Gilfeather® (85 days) An heirloom variety either developed or discovered by John Gilfeather (1865-1944) of Wardsboro, Vt., and salvaged by market growers William and Mary Lou Schmidt. Gilfeather is sweeter and later to mature than other turnips, and does not get woody even if it gets the size of a softball. They taste better after frost. 1.5 gram packet.

Section K.
ONIONS

3g packet= 700-1000 seeds, 1 oz 7,000-10,000. Start indoors in Feb. or March and transplant out in May. Set leeks 6-12" apart, onions 4-6". Harvest onions after tops fall, field cure about 10 days. Onions survive light frosts.

K-2 Leek, King Richard (75 days) We've grown both King Richard and Inverno, and we think King Richard is the better. It is heavier yielding, can withstand light September frosts, and makes long, thick, delicately flavored stalks.

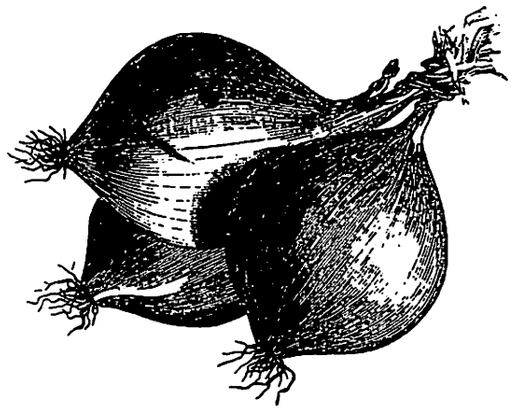
K-6 Leek, Nebraska (90 days) Nebraska is excellent

for a really broad soup leek. It fills the need for a leek which has good frost resistance and can be harvested till very late fall. The best late leek in our trial.

K-13 Mini Onion, Barletta (70 days) Replacement for Quicksilver. Forms 1.5" silky white bulbs which ripen around the same time as peas.

K-16 Scallion, Evergreen Hardy White (65 days) Also known as Nebuka. Hardy variety can be overwintered even in severe climates.

K-19 Onion, Early Yellow Globe (100 days) Medium-hard yellow onion with thin neck averaging 2.5-3" across. Suitable for storage till midwinter.



K-20 Onion, Southport White Globe (100 days) Answers our need for a white onion variety. Globular medium-sized bulbs with delicate snowy scales will keep through first part of winter. New!

K-22 Onion, Copra (104 days) F-1 hybrid. Hard, medium-sized storage onions with blocky round shapes and thin necks.

K-25 Onion, Southport Red Globe (105 days) Purple-red round bulbs will store 4-6 months under proper conditions. Heirloom variety offered by Olds in 1915.

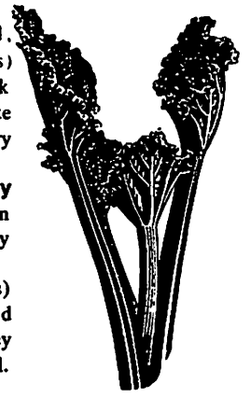
K-26 Onion, Bennie's Red (105 days) For those who desire a larger onion than Southport. Bennie's is also the better keeper of the two. Space plants 4" apart to get full size. New!

K-32 Onion, Sweet Sandwich (110 days) F-1 hybrid. Our choice for those customers who have been asking for a milder storage onion. As they store, the large onions mellow.

K-38 Onion, Walla Walla Sweet Spanish (125 days) This onion became famous in the Pacific Northwest for its juicy, sweet flavor. In recent years, its reknown has spread across the country. It comes from Walla Walla, Wa., where it can be wintered over. In our harsher climate it must be sown in the spring for fall harvest. Large onions are known for their mildness as soon as they come out of the ground. They will not store.

Section L1.
GREENS

Chards: **2g packet sows 30 ft, 1 oz plants 200 ft.** Hardy. Mustards: **2g packet sows about 50 ft, 1 oz 700 ft.** Keep cutting for continuous production. Parsley: **2g packet sows 30 ft, 1 oz 400 ft.** Very hardy. Very slow to germinate (up to 30 days). Use radishes to mark rows.



L-3 Swiss Chard, Fordhook Giant (50 days) Broad white stems, leaves dark green and savoyed with white veins. The standard variety. Very hardy.

L-6 Rhubarb Chard, Ruby Red (59 days) Deep crimson stalks, dark-green leaves. Very hardy.

L-24 Curly Cress (20 days) Bright-green tightly ruffled leaves can be cut as soon as they are a couple of inches tall. Peppery flavor enlivens salads.

L-25 Broadleaf Cress (40 days) Also known as Upland Cress or cressy greens. Begin cutting when leaves are 3-4" long. Dark green glossy leaves taste much like watercress.

L-26 Red Orach (38 days) Also known as Mountain Spinach, this beautiful red-purple plant thrives in cool weather and should be sown as soon as the ground can be worked. Its spinach-shaped leaves have a mild flavor, and should be pinched back to retard bolting. A good addition to mesclun. **Seed organically raised. New!**

L-28 Endive, Très Fine Maraichere (42 days) For late spring and early summer harvests, this frizzy endive, known to chefs as frisée, is large with very fine ribs.

L-29 Endive, Lorca (52 days) The curliest and most spread out of the endives in our trial. Unlike TFM, the leaves are curly, not frizzy. Makes a beautiful plant with large, deep, thick heads which hold a long time. New!

L-30 Endive, Broad Leaved Batavian (85 days) Smooth dark-green broad outer leaves with creamy yellow closely-bunched center leaves.

L-33 Mustard, Green Wave (45 days) Bright green color. Hot, mustardy flavor. Will come back when cut; slow to bolt. Prime ingredient in mesclun.

L-35 Mustard, Fordhook Fancy (45 days) A fancy, frilly mustard with a real tang. Bolts fairly readily, so we recommend succession planting.

L-43 Parsley, Forest Green (75 days) Combination double & triple curled with long, upright stems. Holds color well all season.

L-46 Parsley, Plain Leaf (80 days) Dark Italian leaf parsley. Flat, glossy dark-green leaves with strong parsley flavor.

L-47 Mâche, Large Leaf Round (60 days) This is a vigorous-growing, large-leaf strain of corn salad, the peasant green that has now gained favor in higher social strata.

L-48 Sorrel (60 days) Perennial often known as sour grass likes cool weather, acid soil, and plenty of water. Lemony flavored sword-shaped leaves add tang to soups and salads. To maintain steady supply of tender leaves, keep cutting and never let seed stalks mature.

L-49 Arugula (47 days) Also known as Rouquette or Rocket. Musky green will spice up your salad. Much better when grown for fall crop, as will bolt readily in heat. A prime ingredient in tangy mesclun mixes. We have switched to a more vigorous strain. Few people are indifferent to arugula: Most of us love it, a few, including Joann, find it inedible.

Section L2.
SPINACH

Packet sows 45 ft, 1 oz plants 150-200 ft. Very hardy. Must be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring to avoid early bolting. For fall crop try late Jul.-Aug. sowing, to overwinter, sow late Aug.-Sept. Heavy nitrogen requirements. Hint: Pick large leaves often for heavier production.

L-53 Indian Summer (39 days) F-1 hybrid. A high-yielding dark-green spinach with partly crinkled leaves. Seems to require warmer soil than Long Standing Bloomsdale, but it is much more bolt resistant in warm weather.

L-55 Winter Bloomsdale (42 days) Dark-green savoyed variety recommended for early spring and fall plantings because of tolerance to cold temperatures.

L-56 Long Standing Bloomsdale (42 days) The standard crinkly leaved spinach. Very good cold emergence. Recent hybrids surpass it in production and bolt resistance. David Landreth, founder of the Landreth Seed Company, since 1784 the oldest continuous seed dealership in the US, developed the original Bloomsdale Spinach, forerunner of this type.

L-59 Tyee (44 days) F-1 hybrid. Outstanding every year in our tests. Outperforms other varieties both in yields and ability to stand. Holds a week longer than other kinds. Upright habit. Leaves very savoyed.

L-62 New Zealand Spinach or Tetragone (52 days) Don't let the name fool you. This is not a true spinach. Doesn't look like one or taste like one. But it stands through the hot summer when regular spinach bolts, and some find it an acceptable substitute. Will withstand frosts down to the low 20s. Nut-like seeds are customarily slow, poor germinators. Be patient and don't give up too soon. Only a few plants are needed to fill in your patch.

Section L3.
ORIENTAL GREENS

Mustard: **2g packet sows 45 ft, approx 15,600 seeds per oz.** Pac Choi: **2g packet sows 35 ft, approx 12,500 seeds per oz.** Chinese Cabbage: **2g packet sows 30 ft, approx 9,500 seeds per oz.**

L-71 Mustard, Mizuna (Kyona) (40 days) Vigorous Japanese mustard produces slender white stalks with deeply cut and fringed dark green leaves. Not pungent. Only one planting needed for full season production. Just keep it cut. Biennial, slower to bolt. Essential mesclun ingredient.

L-72 Mustard, Red Giant (45 days) Its large purple-tinted savoyed leaves make the 18" plants very decorative. Gene compares their taste to horseradish. I prefer to call it "peppery". It is less hot during cool weather. This Japanese mustard is a standard ingredient in spicy mesclun mixes.

L-74 Tatsoi (45 days) Also known as tah tsai. Spoon-shaped thick dark-green leaves make compact rosettes with mild brassica flavor. Good stir-fried. Will come back when cut. Our purchaser Nikos Kavanya of GreenGenes Farm first brought it to our attention in 1988, and it has become an essential ingredient in our salads and mesclun.

L-81 Mei Qing Choi (45 days) No seed available this year because it was all treated.

L-83 Pac Choi, Prize Choy (50 days) Classy pac choi with celery-like white stems and vase-shaped 15-18" tall heads. Seed grown organically.

L-94 Chinese Cabbage, Blues (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Better bolt resistance, disease resistance and taste than Nagoda 50. Flavor is relatively pungent. Suitable for planting early spring through July.

L-96 Japanese Parsley, Mitsuba (80 days) Leaves resemble parsnip leaves with an unusual nutty taste somewhat reminiscent of cumin. Has a bite. We added sparingly to our mesclun. Stems may be blanched like celery for extra sweetness and tenderness.

L-97 Salad Amaranth, Tricolor (50 days) Also known as Joseph's Coat. This could has easily have been listed with everlastings for the tall purplish-red seed spires which it sends up later in the summer. Earlier in the year its young green leaves overlaid with burgundy red add zesty colors and flavor to salads.

VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE

Vegetable	Sec.	Sds/ oz	Sds/ 100'	Pkt plants	distance in row	thin to	distance bet rows	seed depth	min soil temp
Basil	R	18000	5g	100 ft.	1/2 in.	3 in.	18 in.	1/4 in.	65
Bean, Bush,Dry	A	100	8 oz	25 ft.	2 in.	3 in.	2-3 ft.	1 in.	60
Bean, Pole	A	75	4 oz	20 poles	6 per pole	3/pole	3-4 ft.	1 in.	60
Bean, Soy	A	110	8 oz	25 ft.	1 1/2 in.	no	2-3 ft.	1 in.	60
Beet	J	2200	1/2 oz	30 ft.	1 in.	2-4 in.	12-18 in.	1/2 in.	50
Broccoli	M,N	7000	5g	1g=20 ft	1 in.	24-30 in	30 in	1/4 in	50
Brussels Sprouts	N	7500	5g	1g=20 ft	1 in.	24-30 in	24-30 in.	1/4 in	50
Cabbage	M,N	7500	5g	1g=20 ft	1 in.	24-30 in	24-30 in.	1/4 in	50
Carrot	I	18000	10g	5g=50 ft	1/4-1/2 in.	1 in.	16-24 in.	1/2 in	50
Cauliflower	M,N	8000	4g	1g=25 ft	1 in.	24-30 in	30-36 in	1/4 in	55
Celery/Celeriac	P	75000	T	600 pl.	8 in.	no	2-3 ft	1/8 in	50
Chard/Swiss, Rhu	L	2000	1/2 oz	12 ft.	1 in.	3 in.	18-24 in.	1/2 in	50
Chinese Cabbage	L2	9500	1/4 oz	30 ft.	1/2 in.	12-18 in	24-30 in.	1/4 in	50
Corn	B	155	4 oz	50 ft.	2-3 in.	8-12 in	3 ft.	1.5 in	60
Cucumber	E	1100	1/2 oz	20 ft.	2 in.	4 in.	4 ft.	1/2 in	60
Eggplant	P,Q	6500	T	60 pl.	20-30 in.	no	30-36 in.	1/4 in	68
Kale & Collards	M,N	7500	5g	40 ft.	1 in.	12 in.	24 in.	1/4 in	50
Leek	K	10000	T	600 pl.	8 in/pl.	no	2 ft.	1/2 in	50
Lettuce	O	30000	4g	1g=25 ft	1/4 in.	1 ft.	12-18 in.	1/8 in	40
Muskmelon	F	1200	T	5 hills	3/pot	2/hill	5 ft.	1/2 in	68
Onion	K	7000	T	500 pl.	4 in/pl.	no	12-18 in.	1/2 in	50
Pac Choi	L3	12500	1/4 oz	35 ft.	1/2 in	6-12 in.	24 in.	1/4 in	50
Parsley	L	18000	1/4 oz	30 ft.	1/4 in	1 in.	12-18 in.	1/4 in	50
Parsnip	J	5000	1/2 oz	40 ft.	1/2 in	2-3 in.	12-18 in.	1/2 in	52
Pea/snow,snap	C,D	125	8 oz	30 ft.	1.5 in.	no	3 ft. dwarf	3/4 in	48
Pea/snow,snap							5 ft. tall		
Pepper	P,Q	4500	T	50 pl.	12-18 in.	no	2-3 ft	1/4 in	68
Pumpkin	H	210	1/2 oz	8 hills	6/hill	3/hill	6 ft.	1 in.	60
Radicchio	O3	20000	1/2 oz	30 ft.	1 in.	8-10 in	18 in.	1/8 in	50
Radish	J	2500	1 oz	20 ft.	1/2 in	no	18 in.	1/2 in	50
Spinach	L2	2600	1/2 oz	50 ft.	1 in.	2 in.	12-18 in.	1/2 in	42
Spinach									
Tomato	P,Q	9000	T	125 pl.	2-3 ft/pl.	no	2-3 ft.	1/4 in	60
Turnip/Rutabaga	J	9000	1/4 oz	60 ft.	1/2 in.	3-4 in.	18 in.	1/4 in	50
Watermelon	F	650	T	4 hills	3/pot	2/hill	5 ft.	1/2 in	68
Winter Squash	H	140-300	1/2-1oz	6-12 hls	6/hill	3/hill	4-6 ft.	1 in.	60
Yellow summer sq	G	375	1/2 oz	6 hills	6/hill	3/hill	4 ft.	1 in.	60
Zucchini	G	180	1 oz	3 hills	6/hill	3/hill	4 ft.	1 in.	60

For cultural information on herbs and flowers please see the variety descriptions.

Abbreviations: sec.=section on order sheet. Pkt plants=how many row feet our smallest packet will plant. T=transplanted only, in our climate. tp=transplant pl.=plants g=grams, 28.4g=1 oz. hls=hills no=not necessary to thin.

Hardiness rating: Very tender=will not survive frost and can be damaged by temperatures under 40 degrees.
Tender=will not survive frost
Mod hardy=survives light frosts
Hardy=survives frost generally to the low twenties
Very hardy=will winter over if protected

AND CULTURAL INFORMATION

Vegetable	ideal soil temp	hardiness	planting date	cultural hints
Basil	70-85	very tender	June 1	Get off to a faster start under floating row covers.
Bean, Bush/Dry	70-85	tender	late May	Use floating row covers to hasten maturity by a week.
Bean, Pole	70-85	tender	late May	Keep picked regularly for best results.
Bean, Soy	70-85	tender	late May	To shell green soys, blanch pods about 5 min., then cool.
Beet	65-85	hardy	Apr.-July	Eat the greens as you thin the crop.
Broccoli	65-85	mod hardy	tp May/June	Start indoors in March or direct seed May & June.
Brussels Sprout	65-85	hardy	tp May/June	Flavor improves after fall frosts.
Cabbage	65-85	mod hardy	tp May/June	Start indoors in March or direct seed May & June.
Carrot	65-85	hardy	Apr.-July	Cover row w/board after sowing to prevent soil from drying
Cauliflower	65-85	mod hardy	tp May/June	Start indoors in March or direct seed May to mid Jun.
Celery/Celeriac	55-70	tender	tp June 1	Start indoors March; they grow slowly at first.
Chard	65-85	hardy	ASAP	Same family as beets.
Chinese Cabbage	70-95	mod hardy	late May	Exposure to cold nights can cause premature bolting.
Corn	70-95	tender	June 1	Don't overcrowd. Heavy nitrogen requirements.
Cucumber	75-95	very tender	June 1	Floating row covers prevent cucumber beetle damage.
Eggplant	75-85	very tender	tp early Jun	Start indoors late March or April in warm conditions.
Kale & Collards	65-85	very hardy	May or Aug	Flavor improves after frost, rich in vitamins.
Leek	60-80	mod hardy	tp May 1	Start indoors in February or March.
Lettuce	50-75	hardy	Apr.*-Aug	For full "heads" thin continually so plants don't touch.
Muskmelon	80-95	very tender	tp early Jun	Start indoors in peat pots around May 1
Onion	60-85	mod hardy	tp May 1	Start indoors in February or March.
Pac Choi	70-95	mod hardy	May	Use of floating row covers will deter flea beetles.
Parsley	50-85	very hardy	Apr.-Aug	Slow to germinate, can take up to a month.
Parsnip	60-77	very hardy	Apr.-July	Prepare a very friable seedbed so roots can penetrate.
Peas/snap,snow	65-85	plants hardy	Apr.*	All varieties, even dwarf ones, benefit from staking.
Peas/snap,snow		blossoms, pods tender	Late June	For fall crops. Expect slower ripening in fall.
Pepper	75-85	very tender	tp early Jun	Start indoors late March or April in warm conditions.
Pumpkin	70-90	tender	late May	Plant between corn rows to save space, reduce animal loss.
Radicchio	60-85	hardy	varies	Maintaining soil fertility is very important.
Radish	60-85	hardy	Apr.-Aug	Great for kids' gardens because easy to grow and come quick
Spinach	60-80	very hardy	Apr.*	Plant early; increasing day length causes bolting.
Spinach			Aug	for fall crop and wintering over
Tomato	68-80	tender	tp June 1	Use of raw manure causes lush foliage, retards ripening.
Turnip/Rutabaga	60-95	hardy	Apr.-July	Use of floating row covers will reduce flea beetle damage.
Watermelon	80-95	very tender	tp early Jun	Transplant melons at the onset of a warm spell.
Winter squash	70-90	tender	late May	After harvest field cure for 10 days to enhance flavor.
Yellow summer sq	70-90	tender	late May	Keep picked regularly to maintain production all season.
Zucchini	70-90	tender	late May	Floating row covers speed ripening up to two weeks.

Approximate planting date: Apr*= as soon as ground can be worked, does not thrive in heat.
varies=different varieties need different times.

Approximate planting dates are for our Central Maine climate. Please make appropriate adjustments for your climate, using hardiness rating as a guide.

Note: The information in this guide is approximate. You can stretch your seeds further with careful planting. We can get a lot more row feet out of a packet of beets serenely planted on a breezy, sunny, bug-free day than we can out of the same packet hastily sown in a humid mosquito-infested twilight! Seed counts vary for specific cultivars. Planting rates will vary if intensive methods such as beds are used. Minimum soil temperatures are the lowest we can recommend if you want a good stand. It would be possible to plant under slightly colder conditions, but germination will be slow and spotty. If you have specific cultural questions, consult more detailed resources or get in touch with us.

Section M.
STANDARD BRASSICA

1g packet almost 300 seeds, sows 20-25 ft, 2 grams sow 45 ft. About 8,000 seeds per oz. Hardy. May be started indoors Mar.-Apr. for setting out in May, or direct-seeded in May or June for fall crop. Kale and collards should be direct-seeded in July for Sept. maturity. Require warm temperatures to germinate, but need 60s during seedling stage for optimal growth. Higher temperatures make seedlings leggy. Heavy feeders; for best growth, need regular moisture and 2-3 ft. spacing (1 ft. for kale and collards). Combat cabbage loopers with dipel. Use floating row covers to keep out flea beetles. When cauliflower heads first appear, bend leaves over curd to prevent heads from discoloring. Some brassica varieties perform poorly in hot summers. Cauliflower and broccoli are damaged by hard frosts, especially in spring.

M-5 Broccoli, Umpqua (95 days) An open-pollinated broccoli with medium-size tight heads developed by Tim Peters near the Umpqua River in Oregon. Makes 5-6" heads that are more regular and darker green than Waltham 29. A small percentage of the plants are inferior throwbacks with smaller heads.

M-23 Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield (63 days) Standard, old variety with compact medium 2-3 lb. pointy heads. A good early variety originally from England; around since the 1800's. Olds sold it for fifteen cents an ounce in 1915. Note: Some of our seed had off-types last year. If you had a problem, please write us for a free replacement packet.

M-26 Red Cabbage, Laso (75 days) Slightly dwarfed variety with attractive round 2-3 lb. heads. Few wrapper leaves. Formerly known as Lasso.

M-32 Cabbage, Superior Danish (98 days) Similar to Danish Ballhead but earlier and larger. Heads blue-green with red tinges on wrapper leaves, can get to 7 or 8 lb. Holds well in the field. Can be stored through first part of winter.

M-48 Cauliflower, Dominant (94 days) Where adaptable, Dominant produces a beautiful fall crop of elegant 4-6 lb. heads. It does not perform well in sandy soils under dry conditions, but on highly fertile loams and clay soils it is a star. Suitable only for late crops.

M-51 Collards, Champion (60 days) Rich dark strain selected from Vates to stand longer. Resembles kale, but not savoyed. Thin to 12" apart for good size. Best as a fall crop. For greens into November; popular in the South for greens throughout the winter.

M-53 Kale, Konserva (60 days) Heavier yielding than Vates. Plants grow 2-2.5 ft. tall, leaves curl in cold weather. Kale is very nutritious and exceptionally cold hardy.

M-54 Kale, Red Russian (60 days) A Raggedy Jack type with oakleaf foliage which colors up after fall frosts. Red and purple leaves change to a dark green when cooked. Vigorous edible landscape plant has proven a big hit with customers. Seed grown by Tim Peters in Oregon.

M-63 Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna (58 days) Early dwarf variety with short tops and medium-sized stems. Bulbs have white, crisp, tender flesh with a pungent taste. I finally discovered this year that I like this vegetable. The trick is to harvest young; then it tastes like a humble version of the globe artichoke. If you wait too long, the texture turns tough, woody, and inedible.

Section N.
HYBRID BRASSICA, MOSTLY

N-3 Broccoli, Packman (73 days) F-1 hybrid. The best choice for earliest broccoli, since we cannot get seed for our old favorite Bravo. Packman produces 6-7" heads, somewhat flat-topped. Usually reliable but will button if stressed by extreme cold or excessive moisture. From Petoseed.

N-10 Broccoli, Emperor (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Growers' choice because it has the most perfectly domed heads which stay very tight on long stems. Heads avg. 6-8", quite uniform except in very hot weather. The best producer of side shoots we've seen, continuing nonstop till cold weather, some big enough to be marketable as main heads! Our best selling broccoli.

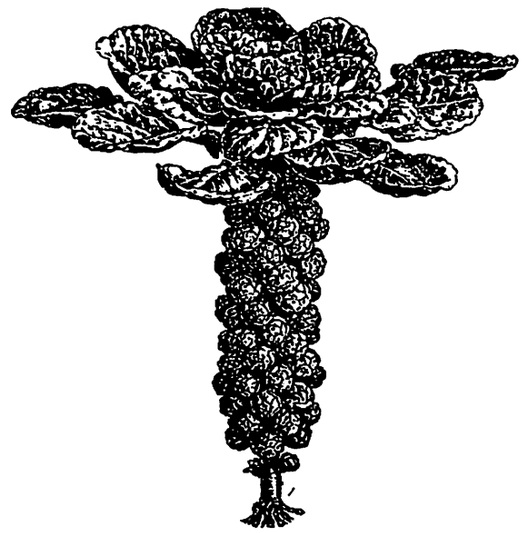
N-12 Broccoli, Premium Crop (82 days) F-1 hybrid. The standard main crop broccoli for commercial growers. Uniform, dependable with large 8" heads. Very few side shoots. Harvest early in rainy weather to avoid rot in centers. 1975 AAS winner from Takii in Japan.

N-15 Broccoli, Green Valiant (90 days) F-1 hybrid. An excellent fall broccoli, but makes irregular heads in midsummer heat. Compact plants with very dense light green heads on heavy stems. Even at 8-9" diameter, heads remain extremely tight. 2nd only to Emperor as prolific side shoot producer. The best broccoli for freezing.

N-18 Broccoli, Arcadia (94) F-1 hybrid. Growers who like Green Valiant's dense heads but are put off by their light green color will appreciate Arcadia's frosty bluish-green heads with very refined, small beads that hold a long time. Arcadia was the only broccoli which held its own in our trial during the hot summer of 1989, looking even better in 1990, both in summer and fall, and grew in one day from barely harvestable to humungous in the heat of 1991. Gently mounded dome-shaped heads are consistently of marketable quality. *The best broccoli for midsummer.*

N-20 Broccoli, Romanesco (130 days) Open-pollinated. Romanesco is a unique Italian broccoli rediscovered as part of the renewed interest in gourmet vegetables. When it is grown well, it is one of the most beautiful plants in the garden with its cone-shaped, somewhat irregular whorl of chartreuse florets. When it is not well grown, the whorls can be small and ugly. The trick is to maintain extremely high soil fertility. We had fantastic results planting in raised beds with 8" of well-rotted manure. Well-grown plants are huge, and need about 10 square ft. of space each. Should be started indoors in March or April and transplanted out in late May or June. Maturity is irregular and can occur any time between Aug. and Oct.

N-23 Brussels Sprouts, Prince Marvel (110 days) F-1 hybrid. Gene and Nikos' campaign to replace Jade Cross E bears fruit. Compared to Jade, Marvel has firmer and smoother sprouts, which are more uniform and less likely to rot at the bottom or to grow large and loose. But the real reason to try Marvel is taste. Nikos says,"Until I cooked up Prince Marvel I was definitely not a brussels sprouts fan and all 4 of my kids hated them. Now we all clamor for more." For best results, start indoors in spring and transplant into very rich soil. Sprouts taste better after light frosts and can be harvested into December some years. **New!**



N-30 Cabbage, Grenadier (70 days) F-1 hybrid. Has looked good in our plots several years in a row. Grenadier is one of the earliest to head up to decent size. The slightly flattened 3-5 lb. heads are very solid. **New!**

N-31 Cabbage, Perfect Action (73 days) F-1 hybrid. We don't like superlatives like "perfect" in variety names, but in this case, the name fits. These early, round, dark-green, 2-4 lb. heads have very short cores and sweet, juicy flavor. Compact plants may be spaced closely. A perfect variety for the home gardener.

N-32 Cabbage, Grand Prize (76 days) F-1 hybrid. The top choice in Jeanne Griffin's 1989 early cabbage trial for us. "Has the extra size, sweet juicy flavor, and classy looks uncharacteristic of early varieties!" says Jeanne. Slightly flattened heads average 5 lb. with tight wrapper leaves. Deserves a wider following.

N-33 Cabbage, Perfect Ball (84 days) F-1 hybrid. Larger, midseason version of Perfect Action is our best-selling cabbage variety for good reason. It stands out for its flavor, density, uniformity, classy appearance and ability to hold in the field for a long time. 5-6 lb. heads with wrapper leaves so tight even cabbage worms seem sometimes to be denied entrance.

N-34 Red Cabbage, Super Red 80 (80 days) F-1 hybrid. With seed for Ruby Perfection impossible to obtain, we found in our trials a suitable substitute. Super Red 80 ripens after Laso, but well before Perfection, with tight round medium-dark red heads in the 3-5 lb. range. Fancy appearance will please market growers. **New!**

N-43 Cauliflower, Snow Crown (70 days) F-1 hybrid. Makes cauliflower a cinch to grow. Dependable producer of uniform 6-7" heads early summer through October. Drought resistant. Very early. Some tendency for pink heads in adverse conditions. 1975 All-America winner from Takii.

N-44 Cauliflower, Montano (76 days) F-1 hybrid. Received highest rating in 1991 cauliflower trial. Reliable producer of 2-3 lb. domed heads with few defects. Performs best after the peak heat of summer is past, but before autumn's onset, when it makes good size and has excellent holding ability. **New!**

N-45 Purple Cauliflower, Violet Queen (80 days) F-1 hybrid. About halfway between broccoli & cauliflower, each plant sets one purple head which doesn't require tying. No side shoots form. A tasty novelty for adding color to salads and dips. Turns light green when blanched.

N-49 Cauliflower, Candid Charm (95 days) F-1 hybrid. Charm produces large curds, in the same class as Dominant, but less fussy. Holds snow-white color a long time. Recommended for fall crops only. We've grown some awesome heads. Our largest, 12x14", weighed 6.5 lb. in 1987 and won a $5 bet. Most were in 3-4 lb. range.

N-51 Kale, Winterbor (60 days) F-1 hybrid. Winterbor was the most vigorous grower in our 1990 fall kale trial, showing the best cold hardiness and the richest color. Curled leaves are highly ruffled.

Section O1.
LETTUCE BEGIN

1 gram packet sows 25 ft; 2 grams 50 ft; 1 oz 500-700 ft. May be started indoors in March and at regular intervals thereafter, or sowed outdoors as soon as ground can be worked. Hardy. All save icebergs tolerate heavy frost. Grow best in cool weather, many kinds suffer bottom rot and tipburn in heat; select summer varieties carefully. Sow every 2 weeks for continuous supply. Lettuce will not head unless thinned frequently & ruthlessly to final distance of 1 ft. Heavy nitrogen feeders.

O-3 Leaf, Black Seeded Simpson (42 days) The earliest and most popular looseleaf variety. Large, loose, crumpled juicy light-green leaves. Does not stand heat well; sow early as the ground can be worked. Heirloom variety, offered by Olds in 1915.

O-7 Leaf, Salad Bowl (46 days) Bright-green notched leaves form compact rosette. Stands hot weather better than Black Seeded Simpson.

O-8 Leaf, Red Salad Bowl (46 days) Compact rosettes of spectacular bronze-red oakleaves. Quickly became one of our most popular lettuces.

O-9 Baby Bibb, Tom Thumb (46 days) One-salad lettuce. Miniature butterhead type which makes a small tightly-bunched head early. Outer leaves light medium-green, centers creamy white. Very attractive for early markets.

O-12 Leaf, Prizehead (48 days) Crinkly outer leaves tinged with red. Superior flavor. Very popular market type. Bolts in heat.

O-13 Leaf, Red Sails (49 days) Regret seed unavailable in 1992 due to crop failure.

O-16 Bibb, Buttercrunch (50 days) A 1963 All-America selection. Dark-green outer leaves with creamy center heart. Slow to bolt. Along with Red Sails, our best selling lettuce.

O-18 Oakleaf, Lingua di Canarino (50 days) Also known as Deertongue. Refined oakleaf type that grows larger and stands longer than the old favorite without bolting or getting bitter. *Seed in short supply, order early.*

O-22 Bibb, Kagraner Sommer (58 days) Makes elegant pale-green heads of exceptional quality. Its real claim to fame is its reluctance to bolt even in midsummer heat.

O-25 Bibb/Romaine, Winter Density (60 days) Is it a bibb lettuce or a romaine? Doesn't matter, either way it's one of Gene's favorites. He says the eating quality is superb. Starts out looking like a bibb with dark green leaves. Wrapper leaves fold tightly, forms a head like a romaine when mature.

O-28 Red Romaine, Majestic Red (60 days) Its fancy savoyed rich bronze-red leaves make it a real stunner. Cylindrical "head" has somewhat spreading habit. One of the slowest-bolting romaines in our trial.

O-33 Romaine, Parris Island Cos (68 days) The standard market romaine. Upright heads 8-9" tall self-fold to form compact head. Interior greenish-white. Resistant to tipburn and bolting even in heat.

O-40 Iceberg, Ithaca (70 days) Sorry, no seed crop for 1992. Small quantity leftover available in discounted specials.

O-41 Iceberg, Empire (72 days) Used as a substitute for King Crown on our 1987 order, we found it superior in our grow-out. Heads not as large as King Crown, but less prone to center rot or softness. Slightly larger than Ithaca.

Section O2.
LETTUCE CONTINUE

O-46 Leaf, Green Ice (45 days) Customers asked us to list Burpee's well-known variety. This shiny crinkly looseleaf with fringed leaf margins is firm and crunchy in salads. Slow to bolt, but gets tough in the centers.

O-47 Leaf, Brunia (46 days) Vilmorin's bronze oakleaf type is offered as a replacement for Cocarde, which it resembles. Its mixture of rusty and green colors will stand out in any lettuce patch.

O-48 Leaf, Red Oakleaf (46 days) Shaped like green oakleaf, but develops deep red color in full sun.

O-49 Leaf, Royal Oakleaf (50 days) The most attractive green oakleaf, recommended for market growers. Darker than Lingua di Canarino, and larger.

O-50 Batavian, Cybele (50 days) This unique Batavian forms a soft green head with frilly savoyed leaves tinged purple at their ends. Lighter than Sierra or Canasta and unlike any other we have seen. New!

O-52 Batavian, Sierra (50 days) This red-tinged French Batavian was offered as a replacement for Canasta, but deserves a place in its own right, for its extraordinary seedling vigor, resistance to tipburn and reluctance to bolt even in midsummer heat. Has compact upright form.

O-53 Red Bibb, Continuity (50 days) Seed unavailable for 1992. We hope to have the true strain again in 1993.

O-54 Leaf, Waldmann's Dark Green (50 days) Large, handsome crinkly-leaved heads of dark-green lettuce. The most attractive green leaf Grand Rapids type for market. We prefer its appearance and texture to that of Green Ice, but admit that it is the more bitter of the two in heat.

O-55 Leaf, Red Fire (51 days) We are distressed that seed is unavailable for the popular Red Sails, but fortunate to have found Red Fire to be a worthwhile substitute in our 1991 trial. Fire has Sails' characteristic ruffled leaves, similar though slightly lighter coloration, and good size. Best of all, Fire was absolutely the last to bolt in our lettuce patch, still holding on July 29! Seed from Japan. New!

O-56 Leaf, Royal Red (52 days) Even in a patch like ours with 60 types of lettuce in variegated colors, the brilliant rich cherry-red hue of its crinkly leaved open head really stood out! Grows slowly but stands heat fairly well. Unmatched color made it a sensation!

O-57 Butterhead, Red Riding Hood (53 days) Offered as a substitute for Continuity, this lovely red butterhead has deeper color and much better bolt resistance than Merveille des Quatre Saisons. Makes large, elegant heads. New!

O-58 Butterhead, Pirat (55 days) Elegant bronzed large butterhead always looks good in the trial. Has a delicious smooth taste, and holds well except in prolonged wet spells.

O-59 Butterhead, Nancy (58 days) Growers will be interested in this elegant butterhead which makes extra-large very tight heads. Tasty & holds well for this type.

O-62 Cutting, Lollo Rossa (58 days) A unique type of lettuce generally harvested by snipping leaves instead of taking the whole plant. Frizzy foliage is light red on top, light green at base, making for a stunning contrast. Very cold hardy. Can be used to accent or garnish salads, or as an ornamental. Quite the rage in gourmet restaurants; a mainstay of our mesclun salads.

O-64 Bibb, Kinemontpas (60 days) M. Schultz from way across the continent in Washington first brought my attention to this classy Boston type. Darker green and larger than Kagraner Sommer, Kinemontpas was the last of its type to bolt in our 1990 trial and was really good tasting, too.

O-76 Romaine, Cosmo (65 days) A fancy tall romaine (11") which makes large, upright heads of green, puckered leaves. Recommended for early and late crops but not a good choice for midsummer because susceptible to tipburn. Immature plants have very spread, open habit. A beautiful plant when well grown.

O-77 Romaine, Rouge d'Hiver (65 days) An attractive European heirloom Romaine lettuce. Its broad, flat leaves range in color from green to bronze to red, making it one of the most striking plants in the garden. Very delicious. Best suited for early crops; keep moist to forestall bolting. Turns bitter in excess heat.

O-80 Iceberg, Summertime (70 days) Its tolerance to summer heat makes this Oregon State University release a good substitute for Ithaca. Its compact, dense, medium-sized heads are very uniform. From Petoseed. New!

O-82 Iceberg, Rosy (74 days) A red iceberg lettuce! Stunning red and burgundy coloring. Small, very tight heads tolerate weather extremes and will not bolt readily in heat.

O-87 Lettuce Mix A mixture of lettuces with glorious contrasts of reds and greens and different leaf forms to create a beautiful patch. Components will vary according to what is in stock, but all will be suitable for cut and come again culture.

O-88 Mesclun "Mesclun" is a term from Provence for their characteristic country salad mixtures. Our mix will consist of two packets: the lettuce mix described in O-87, and a mixture of Mizuna, Brussels Chervil, endives, Sorrel, Red Giant Mustard, Arugula, and Tatsoi. Harvest these greens by giving them frequent haircuts with scissors. They will grow back, though you will need to water them in dry conditions. We recommend that you plant each packet in adjoining beds or rows so that the lettuces won't overwhelm the other greens. You can enhance your mesclun by adding other greens. The addition of edible flowers of garlic chives, nasturtiums, signet marigolds, borage, and mustard blossoms lends further appeal to the mix by creating delectable color and taste contrasts.

Section O3.
RADICCHIO

Half gram packet=350 seeds; 20,000 seeds per oz. Though these radicchios have not yet been refined to absolute uniformity, and occasional plants still bolt unpredictably, this generation of radicchio is no longer hard to grow. Grow them like lettuce. They are mature when they form heads in the center. The outer leaves are very bitter and should not be eaten. The edible centers retain some bitterness, making them an acquired taste.

O-94 Giulio (60 days) Verona type for spring planting does not require forcing. Compact, round heads are smaller than Augusto with striking red leaves and white midribs. Will generally mature in late summer heat without bolting.

O-95 Augusto (70 days) The radicchio preferred by Alan LePage for its larger heads which mature in September. Its centers are not bitter. Best to plant in midsummer; it does not need to be cut back or forced.

Section P.
INDOOR CROPS

(days to maturity are from date of transplanting, not seeding) Celery: **half gram packet= 1350 seeds, 75,000 seeds per oz.** Tender, must be started indoors in March, 10-12 weeks before setting out. Slow growers require rich moist soil to survive. Tomatoes: **half gram packet=150 seeds, 9,000 seeds per oz.** Tender, cannot tolerate frost. Must be started indoors Feb.-Apr. Require warm temperatures to germinate. Avoid using hot manure as it causes lush foliage with few ripe fruits. However, generous use of well-rotted cow or horse manure or compost will greatly boost plant vigor and yields. Heavy phosphorus needs. Respond well to foliar sprays. Indeterminate (ind) or climbing varieties are customarily staked and pruned. Determinate (det) or bush may be staked, normally should not be pruned. One reason not to stake or prune any (besides sheer laziness!) is that foliage will give fruits some protection against light September frosts. Peppers: **half gram packet=80 seeds.** Room temperature is *not* sufficient to germinate pepper seeds. They need 80s. Very tender, will not tolerate frost, will not set fruit in cold temperatures or drought conditions. Start indoors March or April. Set out June. Black plastic highly recommended. Dried hot peppers placed in your shoes will help keep your feet warm! Eggplant: **half gram packet=120 seeds.** Culture similar to peppers.

P-3 Celery, Utah 52-70R Improved (82 days) The standard strain throughout the country. Sturdy plants produce thick, smooth stems with classy appearance. Start indoors Feb. or March. Needs a moist garden spot.

P-6 Cutting Celery, Amsterdam (60 days) Finer leaves than Zwolsche Krul, which it replaces. Dutch variety imparts the same flavor to stews and soups as conventional celery. Although its culture is the same as for celery, it is much easier to grow and hardier. Both its thin, hollow stems and its leaves can be used as a flavoring. Leaves may be dried. Grows up to 30" tall. New!

P-8 Celeriac, Blanco (120 days) Celeriac is just becoming widely known in America. The bulbous swollen root crown is not much to look at, but its inner white flesh is crunchy, watery, not fibrous, and tastes like celery with a hint of parsley. Needs warm temperatures and fertile soil; should be started indoors same time as celery.

P-18 Pepper, King of the North (70 days) Our most popular open-pollinated pepper. A good choice for those who want marketable blocky peppers but can't get Staddon's Select to set fruit.

P-19 Pepper, Staddon's Select (74 days) Early production of good-sized fruit in adverse conditions. Large, glossy, dark-green 3-4 lobed peppers on tall bushy plants. A good large, blocky market type pepper where fruits will set. *Caution: not adapted to northernmost areas.*

P-23 Hot Pepper, Hungarian Hot Wax (68 days) This semi-hot type was requested by numerous customers. Hot, yellow, 5.5x1.5" fruits smooth, waxy, tapering to a point. Sets even in cool weather.

P-24 Hot Pepper, Early Jalapeno (75 days) Hot, hot. 3x1" sausage-shaped blunt fruits mature early. Packing the seed makes us teary-eyed!

P-25 Hot Pepper, Long Red Narrow Cayenne (75 days) Often curled and twisted, peppers grow 5-6" long, 1/2" across, and taper to a point. Dark green color changes to bright red. Prolific and fiery hot.

P-26 Hot Pepper, Anaheim (78 days) Anaheim is the pepper used for chiles rellenos. 7" long fruits tapering to a point turn from dark-green to red at maturity. Pungent, but not particularly hot.

P-27 Semi-hot Pepper, Cubanelle (80 days) Our customers asked for this semi-hot frying pepper. 6x2" waxy yellow-green fruits turn red. Mildly pungent.

P-30 Eggplant, Dusky (75 days) F-1 hybrid. A dependable hybrid for the North. Glossy, black fruits medium-sized, oval-shaped, firm. *Order early; seed in short supply.*

P-35 Two Bite Tomato, Ida Gold (59 days) Det. Often these delightful orange 2-bite low-acid fruits are the first tomatoes to ripen for us. They are early and prolific even in bad tomato years. Developed specially for the North by the University of Idado, this formerly underappreciated treat is catching on! Note: This cultivar is an indifferent performer in so-so soil, but a bountiful yielder when fed compost and rotted manure.

P-44 Tomato, Sochulak (70 days) Ind. Very heavy early yields of oblate pink fruit with a meaty texture suitable for eating or making paste. This heirloom has been selected for disease resistance and regionally adapted since it came to Maine from Italy about 10 years ago. Although it is still not blemish free, it is a fine choice for home gardeners. We are pleased to be the first seed company to offer this variety commercially. Seed organically grown by staffer Roberta Bunker. *Very short supply this year; order early.* New!

P-51 Tomato, Bonny Best (75 days) Ind. Also known as John Baer. Always one of the richest tasting in our trials, this old-time open-pollinated variety is a fine home garden type. It is too variable and blemish prone for market.

P-61 Paste Tomato, Grandma Mary's (68 days) Ind. Large, meaty 6-10 oz. fruits unsurpassed for sauce making. Very early for this size; produced fruit even in the cold summer of 1986. Seed from this heirloom was selected for 6 years for earliness and fruit size by Jeanne Griffin, who grew the seed organically in Sangerville. New!

P-63 Paste Tomato, Heinz 2653 (68 days) Det. An amazingly early red plum type which often ripens all its 2.5-3 oz. fruits before frost. Firm fruits on compact plants. Heavy yields early.

P-66 Paste Tomato, Bellstar (74 days) Det. We had so many requests for its return that Roberta Bunker raised an organic seed crop for us in Palermo. Red 4 oz. plum tomatoes are much larger than most others of this type. Ripening is spread over a long season. Good in salads.

P-69 Paste Tomato, San Marzano (80 days) Ind. Sorry, no seed available. If you ordered San Marzano from us last year and instead got an off-type round main crop tomato, please write us for a refund. Our supplier sent us one batch of mislabeled seed.

P-72 Yellow Plum Tomato (72 days) Ind. We've nibbled on these meaty little gems for years. Unlike the pear types, they don't crack or succumb easily to disease. New!

P-77 Tomatillo, Verde Puebla (77 days) Large-fruited and uniform strain. Golf ball size fruits encased in papery husks are harvested when paper splits for making salsa. They can be eaten raw for a tangy, nutty taste if allowed to turn slightly yellow. They will split before becoming fully yellow.

Section Q.
HYBRID INDOORS

(days to maturity are from date of transplanting) Transplant at 6-8 weeks after all danger of frost is past.

Q-3 Pepper, Ace (60 days) F-1 hybrid. A cinch to grow in the North. Resists blossom drop even in adverse weather so that almost every flower produces a pepper. Fruits light, not blocky, turn red early. A good home garden kind.

Q-5 Pepper, Vidi (72 days) F-1 hybrid. From M. Schultz in Washington to Ken Fine in Maine, Vilmorin's Vidi is receiving raves from coast to coast. Schultz rated it tops among over 30 varieties in her trial, reporting 33 huge peppers on one bush! Staffer and market grower Fine calls it "big, beautiful, real blocky, and kind of long in the European style." Fills the need for an early marketable bell pepper which will reliably turn an intense red without deformities. New!

Q-7 Pepper, Green Boy (82 days) F-1 hybrid. Agway hybrid received the highest rating in the University of Maine bell pepper evaluations. Blocky 3-4 lobed fruits with medium-thick flesh. New!

Q-8 Hot Pepper, Mexibell (70 days) F-1 hybrid. The first hot pepper with a bell shape was a 1988 All-America winner. The flesh is warm, but the real heat is in its ribs. Will make a good dish of Mexican hot stuffed peppers, or a surprise at the crudité table.

Q-9 Hot Pepper, Super Chili (75 days) F-1 hybrid. I will not soon forget this one at our pepper taste test at Jeanne Griffin's. It was the hottest of all the varieties we tried. It took a lot of milk to bank the lingering fires! The plants, festooned with dozens of green and red 2 x 1/2" pointy peppers, are extremely ornamental. 1988 All-America winner.

Q-10 Eggplant, Little Fingers (84 days) F-1 hybrid. First oriental-type eggplant we've offered. Long slim fruits are shaped like fingers, about 1" in diameter, up to 7" long, and borne in clusters of 3 or 4 from the plant's fruiting nodes. Can be harvested short for baby eggplant or allowed to grow full length. Light purple fruits will have a really glossy sheen under ideal conditions. Good taste.

Q-12 Tomato, Oregon Spring (58 days) Det. Open-pollinated but expensive seed. A real find in 1986, the "year of no tomatoes," when fruit ripened in August. Seems to perform best during cool summers. Bears succulent 4" fruits of Russian parentage. Bred and developed by Dr. James R. Baggett of Oregon State University. Not suited for market growers because fruits have cosmetic defects.

Q-13 Tomato, Early Cascade (66 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. Always very impressive. Begins producing 4 oz fruits very early, and keeps on till frost and beyond. Has delicious taste despite exceedingly firm skin. Holds quality on vine a long time. Good disease resistance. Needs staking. A favorite market variety.

Q-14 Tomato, Enchantment (70 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. Oval-shaped pointed fruits look like paste tomatoes, but are really saladette types with rich juicy flavor for eating out of hand or in salads. Prolific yields early and over a long season. From Petoseed. New!

Q-15 Tomato, First Lady (70 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. Early Girl fans will want to check out First Lady's good tasting, round 4-5 oz. fruits bred for the home garden. They color early and keep coming all season because First Lady has excellent disease resistance.

Q-16 Tomato, Jackpot (71 days) F-1 hybrid. Det. One taste was all the convincing we needed. Fine mid-season variety for the North. Delicious 8 oz. fruits.

Q-17 Pink Tomato, Firebird (71 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. The best early pink tomato in our trials in each of the last two years, Firebird is very early for its size (8-10 oz.), globe-shaped, almost blemish-free even when unstaked, and has a deep, rich flavor which will send you back for more. Pink tomatoes have transparent tissue or skin, while red tomatoes actually have yellow-orange skin. Seed from Japan. New!

Q-19 Tomato, Celebrity (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Det. 1983 All-America winner from Petoseed deserved award for its impressive seedling vigor and its flavorful, firm 7 oz. fruits. Wide disease resistance. Best looking tomato seedlings we've ever raised. One specimen from Woburn's Spence Farm was judged best tasting 1989 tomato at the Boston City Hall Taste Off!

Q-20 Pink Tomato, Brandywine (82 days) Ind. with potato-leaf foliage. Now we have organically raised Maine-grown seed for this deservedly famous heirloom which sets 8-10 oz. pink fruits with a hint of tartness and a dollop of good old-fashioned tomato flavor. This favorite of our 1990 trials is rarely offered commercially.

Q-22 Tomato, Big Girl (85 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. This famous Burpee hybrid is the choice of those who want a large bright late midseason tomato. *Caution: may not ripen in northernmost areas.*

Q-25 Tomato, Golden Boy (88 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. At last it is catching on with our customers. In trial after trial it has quite simply been the best tasting tomato in the garden. The deep color and rich flavor of its 8-10 oz. golden yellow fruits make Taxi seem bland by comparison. Because GB's fruits usually develop blemishes if allowed to fully vine ripen, we recommend picking them slightly underripe and allowing them to finish ripening in the kitchen.

Q-30 Yellow Cherry Tomato, Gold Nugget (58 days) Det. Another release from Dr. Baggett. Several weeks earlier than yellow pear tomatoes. Prolific yellow cherry tomatoes turn almost golden when full ripe. Heavy bearing plants short-lived; succession planting recommended. Very early, amazingly good, really worth a try!

Q-32 Cherry Tomato, Sweet Chelsea (68 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. Even sweeter and heavier-yielding than our old favorite Sweet Cherry. Round fruits are larger than most other cherries, yet produce luscious fruit of almost impeccable appearance relatively early and throughout the season.

Q-33 Cherry Tomato, Sweet 100 (78 days) Ind. Very popular hybrid cherry tomato ripens clusters of 1" round, sweet fruits. Should be staked. We like it the best of all the red cherries. Will split in rainy conditions.

Herb And Flower Variety Descriptions

by CR Lawn, Nikos Kavanya, and Polly Pattison

Packet sizes and seeds per packet for sections R, S, T, V and W are approximate. We pack by weight, not by count.

Section R.
HERBS

R-2 Anise Hyssop (Agastache fœniculum) Bushy perennial permeates the air with the smell of sweet licorice. Its long-blooming purple flowers attract bees and make excellent garnishes. Its anise-scented foliage makes a delightful tea or culinary seasoning. It should be sown in late spring in full sun and will grow 3 ft. tall. Pkt=.2 gram, about 520 seeds. 74,000 seeds/oz.

R-3 Basil, Sweet (Ocimum basilicum) Indispensable culinary herb native to Near East. Sow when soil warms in late spring. Use reemay to enhance early season vigor, speed maturity. Harvest before plants blossom. Pkt=5 grams, about 3,000 seeds. 17,750 seeds/oz.

R-4 Basil, Mammoth (O. basilicum) This lettuce-leaf type has very large ruffled leaves which makes it a good choice for drying or stuffing. Flavor similar to sweet basil. Pkt= 2 grams.

R-6 Basil, Small Leaf (O. basilicum minimum) Has small leaves and the real Italian flavor. Plants spaced 4" apart will grow like small shrubs. A good variety to bring indoors in fall. Pkt=.5 gram, about 375 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz.

R-7 Basil, Anise (O. basilicum) Originally from Persia. Vigorous mulberry-tinted basil with anise fragrance is highly decorative, tall, bushy plant. Slow to bolt. Great in Italian tomato sauces. Pkt=.5 gram, about 330 seeds. 18,800 seeds/oz.

R-8 Basil, Cinnamon (O. basilicum) Similar vigorous growth habit to sweet basil, but with a purplish veining on its leaves, and a distinctive cinnamon scent. Use in Middle Eastern cuisine. Pkt=1 gram, about 600 seeds. 17,000 seeds/oz.

R-9 Basil, Lemon (O. basilicum citriodorum) Basil has intense lemon fragrance. Great in fish dishes. Not a very vigorous grower. Easily succumbs to blight. Pkt=.5 gram, about 375 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz.

R-10 Basil, Opal (O. basilicum) Returns to our list after an absence of four years at the request of several growers who have found it to be more vigorous than Purple Ruffles. Highly ornamental dark purplish-bronze foliage. Pkt=1 gram, about 750 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz.

R-12 Basil, Purple Ruffles (O. basilicum) Deep purple plants with serrated and crinkled leaves for striking visual contrast in the herb garden. Not a vigorous grower in our climate but will reach a height of 18" in the heat of summer. An All-America winner. Pkt=.5 gram, about 350 seeds. 19,750 seeds/oz.

R-14 Borage (Borago officinalis) 2 ft. bushy plants produce many tiny blue, pink and purple flowers which make a colorful addition to salads. Blossoms frozen in ice cubes lend cucumber flavor to cold drinks. Annual will self sow. Direct seed in spring. Pkt=1 gram, about 70 seeds. 2,000 seeds/oz.

R-15 Catnip (Nepeta cataria) "If you set it, the cats will get it, if you sow it, they won't know it." Hardy perennial, will self sow after established. Likes sun or partial shade, rich or sandy soils. Herbals claim tea made from leaves produces restful sleep and calms mild stomach disorders. Decorative when flowering. Pkt=1g, about 1,400 seeds. 41,000 seeds/oz.

R-18 Chamomile (Anthemis nobilis) Hardy perennial easily raised from seed in moist, well-drained soil. Sow seeds in spring; after established will self sow. Flower heads ready to gather when petals fall back from center. Herbals claim a tea from these calms nerves and soothes the stomach. Pkt=.25g, about 2,500 seeds. 272,000 seeds/oz.

R-20 Chervil, Brussels Winter (Anthriscum cerefolium) Superior European strain of this annual grows vigorously and is slow to bolt. Delicate lacy leaves with distinct flavor good in soups, with fish or asparagus. Essential ingredient in mesclun mixes. Pkt=1 gram, about 440 seeds. 12,500 seeds/oz.

R-21 Chives (Allium schoenoprasum) Hardy perennial 1-3 ft. hollow grasslike leaves also make delicious additions to any dish which would be enhanced by a subtle onion flavor. Lilac-colored flowers bloom in June & July, lovely in arrangements fresh or dried. Needs sun & well-drained soil. Seeds may be sown in fall or spring, clumps can be divided every 3rd year. Pkt=.5g, about 450 seeds. 26,000 seeds/oz.

R-24 Cilantro or Coriander (Coriandrum sativum) One of earliest known spices, coriander was found in Egyptian tombs and used as a meat preservative in Rome. Brought to America by 1st colonists. Useful for its fresh green foliage & for its dried seeds. Annual grows to 2 ft. with finely cut leaves. Flowers in June & July with rosy lavender blooms. Sow in spring; will not stand transplanting. Thin early. Will self sow. Pkt=2 grams, about 120 seeds. 1,700 seeds/oz.

R-27 Dill, Mammoth (Anethum graveolens) Name derived from the Norse dilla, meaning to lull, as the plant is said to have soothing properties. In colonial times, small children were given handfuls of dill seed to chew to keep them quiet during long Sunday sermons! Annual, sometimes classed as biennial, grows to 4 ft. Upright plant, branches out from single stalk, the feathery leaves known as dill weed. Foliage should be harvested early, before seed stalks mature. Likes full sun, well-drained soil. Sow seeds in spring. Will self sow. Pkt= 5 grams, about 3,750 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz.

R-28 Dill, Bouquet (A. graveolens) Customers have asked us for this dwarf (3 ft.) compact dill which is appreciated for its abundance of dill weed production instead of mostly for its seeds. Growers will like its performance in packs. Pkt=5 grams, about 3,500 seeds. 20,000 seeds/oz. New!

R-31 Fennel, Zefa Fino (Fœniculum vulgare) Perennial grown sometimes as an annual, 4 ft. with blue-green stems and feathery green leaves, yellow umbel flowers. Tender stalks and leaves are good for relishes, salads, and munching in the garden; leaves & seeds popular in France with fish. Seeds used in sweets, baked goods & beverages. Sow in spring when soil warms, in full sun. Keep row moist for good germination. This strain, bred at the Swiss Federal Research Station, is very slow bolting. A spring planting will stand almost all summer. Organic seed. Pkt= .4 gram, about 100 seeds. 7,000 seeds/oz.

R-32 Garlic Chives (Allium tuberosum) Also known as Chinese chives or Chinese leeks. 1 ft. Chive-like herb has strong garlic taste. Can be used as garlic substitute in salads and sautéed vegetables. Beautiful purple ball flowers may be used in dried arrangements. Sow thinly in spring, harvest sparingly till plants are vigorous. Perennial, but protect in cold areas. Pkt=.5 gram, about 105 seeds. 6,000 seeds/oz.

R-33 Horehound (Marrubium vulgare) Perennial which forms a bushy stand of grey-green stems growing up to 2 ft. tall. Makes a good border plant. Horehound candies were once the common remedy for coughs and the tea makes a strong beverage. Horehound is one of the bitter herbs of Passover. Start indoors and transplant when soil temperature reaches 60 degrees. Pkt= .2 gram, about 190 seeds. 27,600 seeds/oz.

R-34 Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis) A beautiful aromatic perennial border plant which produces spikes of indigo flowers. Can be planted with rosemary and lavender for a colorful and fragrant effect. It was used as a strewing herb, being thrown on floors to mask past odors. Its slightly bitter leaves are sometimes added to salads, soups and stews. Transplant in sunny spot when all danger of frost is past. Pkt=.5 gram, about 480 seeds. 27,600 seeds/oz.

R-35 Lavender (Lavandula vera) Famous for centuries for its sweet, lasting scent, associated with purity & romance. Used as an everlasting in wreaths and arrangements. Hardy perennial, reaching 3 ft., woody shrublike plant with grey-green foliage and lavender flowers growing on long-stemmed spikes. Seeds are slow to germinate, like coolness. Freeze them before planting for best results. May be sown outdoors in fall or spring, or started indoors midwinter. Likes well-drained, alkaline soil. Pkt=.4 gram, about 425 seeds. 29,975 seeds/oz.

R-36 Lemon Balm (Melissa officinalis) Melissa is the Greek word for bee; plant attracts them. A hardy perennial, growing to 2 ft., leaves yellow-green, heart-shaped and shiny, should be gathered before flowering. Delicious as a tea, with fruit, or dried for sachets. Likes well-drained soil, needs at least a half day of sun. Slow to germinate, may be started indoors or out in spring. Should be mulched over the winter in cold areas. Pkt=.3 gram, about 550 seeds. 53,250 seeds/oz.

R-37 Lovage (Levisticum officinale) Leaves have a taste reminiscent of celery or fennel, and are used to flavor soups, stews and casseroles. Formerly was used to mask the bitter herbs in medicinal concoctions. Umbelliferous perennial grows 3 to 6 ft. Likes good soil and shady, moist areas. Can be direct seeded. Pkt= .5 gram, about 145 seeds. 7,800 seeds/oz.

R-39 Marjoram, Sweet (Majorana hortensis) Grown as an annual in the North, 1 ft. with grey-green rounded leaves. Leaves have such an enchanting sweet fragrance that they mesmerized me into pulling up competing adjacent bean plants so that I had easier access to the herb. Cut often to prevent flowering. Use fresh or dried. Seeds are slow to germinate. Sow them indoors in the spring and transplant to well-drained soil. Likes full sun. Pkt= 1 gram, about 6,000 seeds. 169,600 seeds/oz.

R-42 Mint, Common (Mentha spicata) We have substituted for spearmint & peppermint, as specific types cannot be counted on to come "true" from seed. This is the common tea mint. Packet=.1 gram, about 1,200 seeds. 341,000 seeds/oz.

R-44 Motherwort (Leonurus cardiaca) The mother plant. The genus Leonurus in Greek signifies lion's tail, to which the plant has a fanciful resemblance. Hardy perennial of the mint family grows 2-3 ft with dull green leaves having a pungent odor and rather bitter taste. Pick when flowering for tea or herbal tincture. It was believed to strengthen the heart muscle, and was once used as a women's tonic and as a relaxant. Pkt= .2 gram, about 240 seeds. 34,000 seeds/oz.

R-45 Nettle, Stinging (Urtica dioica) Many gardeners are ruefully familiar with this vigorous perennial which spreads prolifically. Contact with its hairs imparts a lingering sting, which may be cured by rubbing the afflicted area with rosemary, mint or sage leaves. Nettle is believed

by biodynamic gardeners to increase the potency of neighboring herbs, and to stimulate humus formation. The young shoots and leaves are delicious steamed as spring greens, very high in iron. Cooking removes the sting. Nettle also makes a wonderful nourishing tea and a great rinse for stimulating hair growth. Nettle likes rich, composted soil in shady, moist areas. Pkt= .2g, about 1,240 seeds. 175,000 seeds/oz.

R-46 Oregano We regret that seed for true Greek Oregano is unobtainable this year.

R-48 Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis) "For remembrance." A tender perennial growing to 6 ft. Cannot stand temp. below 17°F, may be wintered over indoors. Dark grey-green needle-like leaves conserve water, can be grown on dry soil. Rosemary, the "dew of the sea," must be kept moist indoors; try it as a bonsai plant. Blossoms range from deep blue to pale pink or white. Likes alkaline soil. Seeds slow to germinate, start indoors. Pkt=.1 gram, about 85 seeds. 24,450 seeds/oz.

R-50 Sage, Broadleaf (Salvia officinalis) Hardy perennial to 3 ft. Grey oblong leaves on stems which grow woody with age; blue flowering. Likes sunny spot, well-drained soil. May be sown in early spring for a good fall crop. Tasty in stuffing blends, with eggs, cheese, poultry, pork. Pkt=1 gram, about 125 seeds. 3,450 seeds/oz.

R-51 Salad Burnet (Poterium sanguisorba) The leaves of this perennial lend a cucumber flavor to salads, vinegars and cold drinks. Plant starts growing early spring and keeps on till snowfall, reaching 1 ft. Pkt= 1 gram, about 175 seeds. 5,000 seeds/oz.

R-52 Scullcap (Scuttelaria lateriflora) Native hardy spreading perennial that prefers moist, rich soil. Herbalists claim it is an effective headache remedy and a great sedative for insomnia. It is one of the most important medicinal herbs in several traditions, being listed as a nervine, tonic, diuretic and antispasmodic. Enjoy it for its numerous small, blue flowers from July through October or put it in a pillow to induce restful sleep. Organic seed. New!

R-53 Red Shiso (Perilla frutescens) Annual also known as perilla. Leaves are used in Oriental cuisine in sushi, sweet and sour sauces, and stir-fry. Grows up to 4 ft. Often grown as an ornamental as its purplish-red cinnamon-scented leaves are striking. Pkt=.5 gram, about 600 seeds. 33,900 seeds/oz.

R-54 Summer Savory (Satureja hortensis) Annual grows to 1.5 ft. with narrow dark-green leaves and lavender flowers. Cut often during growing season, before blossoms appear. Sow in spring next to beans, their complement in the kitchen as well. Use with dry or green beans, rice & stuffings or in onion soup. Slow to germinate. Pkt= 1 gram, about 1,800 seeds. 51,500 seeds/oz.

R-60 German Thyme (Thymus vulgaris) Creeping, low-matted perennial to 12" requiring good drainage & at least half day of sun. Likes alkaline soil. Seeds easy to germinate; broadcast thickly. Said to calm the nerves, soothe headaches. Pkt= .2 gram, about 700 seeds. 98,200 seeds/oz.

R-63 Watercress (Nasturtium officinale) Hardy perennial native to Europe. Seeds may be started indoors and transplanted to cold frame; keep watered. Seeds may also be direct sown in soggy bank of stream. Use in salads and soups as it is rich in many vitamins & minerals. Pkt= .33 gram, about 1,830 seeds. 155,400 seeds/oz.

Section S.
ANNUAL FLOWERS

Edible flowers: S19, S20, S22, S23, S38, S57, S58, S66, S67, S68, V19, W 19, W26.

Flowers for fragrance: S4, S5, S7, S25, S40, S86, S87, S89, T15, T16, W20.

S-4 Alyssum, Carpet of Snow (Lobularia maritima) Great smelling dwarf white, free-flowering ground cover, blossoming from late spring till fall. Start seed in cool place 2 mos. before setting out. Easy to grow, likes sun, can tolerate some shade. 4". Pkt=.5 gram, about 1,600 seeds. 90,000 seeds/oz.

S-5 Alyssum, Pastel Carpet (L. maritima) Pleasing pastel shades of rose, pink, violet and white. Culture as above. 2.5". Pkt=.5 gram, about 1,600 seeds. 90,000 seeds/oz.

S-7 Alyssum, Wonderland Deep Rose (L. maritima) 1978 Fleuroselect Bronze Medal winner. The richest cherry-rose alyssum. 3". Very dwarf and uniform. Pkt=.15 gram, about 375 seeds. 79,700 seeds/oz.

S-9 Angel's Breath, Rosea (Gyposophila elegans) Pretty shell-pink single flowers blossoming all summer long on wispy stalks. Start in cool place indoors 2 mos. before setting outdoors or direct sow. Likes full sun and well-drained soil. 30". Good for cut flowers. Pkt= .5 gram, about 1,050 seeds. 59,000 seeds/oz.

S-10 Aster, Early Dawn (Callistephus chinensis) A worthy replacement for Early Charm which the grower discontinued. Dawn is only a couple of days later than Charm, with the same full range of colors. Good as bedding plants or cut flowers. Sow indoors in a warm spot in late winter, transplant after danger of frost. Nothing enriches bouquets like the first asters. 12-18". Pkt= .5 gram, about 210 seeds. 12,000 seeds/oz.

S-11 Aster, Crego Mix (C. chinensis) About a week later than Early Dawn, but the ostrich feather blooms are richer and seem to hold better in wet and/or cold conditions than Early Dawn. 2 ft. plants with 4" diameter flowers in full range. Pkt= .6 gram, about 315 seeds. 14,850 seeds/oz.

S-12 Aster, Giant Princess Mix (C. chinensis) 2-3" flowers on 2 ft. wiry stems. The pompon type blooms are richly colored with deep crested centers and make elegant cut flowers. Start inside; these tend to be late bloomers. Pkt=.25 gram, about 100 seeds. 12,600 seeds/oz.

S-13 Bachelor's Button, Blue Boy (Centaurea cyanus) Showy blue cornflower is great for cut flowers. Start in warm place 2 months before setting out or direct seed in May in a sunny location. 3 ft. Pkt= 1 gram, about 210 seeds. 6,500 seeds/oz.

S-14 Bachelor's Button, Snowman (C. cyanus) As above, except white blooms. 3 ft. tall. Pkt= 1 gram, about 210 seeds. 6,000 seeds/oz. New!

S-15 Bachelor's Button, Red Boy (C. cyanus) As above, except deep red. 3 ft. Pkt= 1 gram, about 210 seeds. 6,000 seeds/oz.

S-17 Bachelor's Button Mix (C. cyanus) Blend of pink, red, white, blue double flowers, with blues predominating. Very showy, great for cut flowers. 3 ft. Pkt= 1 gram, about 210 seeds. 6,000 seeds/oz.

S-18 Balsam, Double Camellia Mix (Impatiens balsamina) Makes a full show of abundant pink, rose & white blooms along the axils up its stems. Thin for a more spectacular display. Should be direct seeded after danger of frost. 2 ft. Pkt= 1 gram, about 120 seeds. 3,300 seeds/oz.

S-19 Calendula, Pacific Beauty Mix (C. officinalis) Known as pot marigold, these beautiful yellow and orange double flowers do well in cool weather. Start indoors in cool place for early blooming, or outdoors after frost. Doesn't like crowding, enjoys full sun. Among the last to give in to frost. Blooms are edible. 18". Pkt=2 grams, about 300 seeds. 4,500 seeds/oz.

S-20 Calendula, Kablouna Mix (C. officinalis) 18". Distinct form of Calendula with a neat crested center not showing the eye. Mix of golden yellow and orange flowers, great for cut flower arrangements, also edible. One of the last flowers to succumb to fall frosts. Pkt=1 gram, about 140 seeds. 4,000 seeds/oz.

S-22 Calendula, Touch of Red Mix (C. officinalis) Back of each petal is a deep mahogany red creating pleasing contrast to the yellow and orange. Excellent for cut flowers. 18". Pkt= 1 gram, about 200 seeds. 5,670 seeds/oz.

S-23 Canary Creeper (Tropaeolum peregrinum) A climbing relative of the nasturtium. Profuse vines will climb 8 ft., providing golden-yellow flowers late in the season. Pkt=1 gram, about 15 seeds. 420 seeds/oz. New!

S-24 Candytuft, White Pinnacle (Iberis odorata) Makes a lovely border plant with its show of fragrant white blossoms with small green buttons in the center. Also excellent for cut flowers because of its long stems. Direct seed in late spring. 20". Pkt= .5 gram, about 190 seeds. 10,880 seeds/oz.

S-25 Carnation, Dwarf Fragrance Mix (Dianthus caryophyllus) Notable for their outstanding fragrance, they come in a wide range of colors including crimson, rose, pink and white. Their stiff stems help make them a good cutflower. Start indoors 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost is past. 12-14". Pkt= .3g, about 150 seeds. 14,500 seeds/oz.

S-26 China Pink, Double Mix (Dianthus chinensis) The name Dianthus comes from the Greek meaning "divine flowers." The name well fits the clustered, double dainty blooms in stunning colors. Start indoors in cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out. Likes cool weather. Avoid heavy nitrogen fertilizers. Height 14-20". Pkt= .5 gram, about 400 seeds. 23,100 seeds/oz.

S-27 Chrysanthemum, Merry Mix (C. carinatum) Also known as "Love Daisy." Bright, cheery tricolors of red, cream and yellow. Deeply cut, fleshy foliage. Start indoors 8-10 weeks before setting out after danger of frost has past. 2 ft. Pkt=.5g, about 260 seeds. 15,000 seeds/oz.

S-28 Clarkia, Mix (C. elegans) A standout in our 1991 flower beds, was one of the first to bloom, and lasted a long time. Bears double flowers of pink, red and white along 2 ft. erect stems. Closely related to Godetia, but much less likely to lodge, and blooms much longer. Can be direct seeded, but for earlier blooms start indoors and transplant after danger of frost is past. Pkt=1 gram, about 3,500 seeds. 98,000 seeds/oz. New!

S-29 Cleome, Rose Queen (C. hasslerana) The

old-fashioned spider flower is making a comeback. Cleome sets large open flower clusters with very long stamens atop 4 ft. stalks. Likes the hot and dry conditions of midsummer and will bloom throughout the summer. Pkt= .6 gram, about 470 seeds. 22,500 seeds/oz.

S-30 Cosmos, Sensation Mixed (C. bipinnatus) Largest flowered cosmos variety needs little tending, can serve as an accent, screen or cut flowers. One of last to give in to frost, will flower 10 weeks after direct seeding. This type a mixture of pinks, reds, purples and a few whites. 54". Pkt= 1.5 grams, about 210 seeds. 3,900 seeds/oz.

S-31 Cosmos, Bright Lights Mixed (C. sulphureus) A bright mixture of yellow and gold shades reaching 3 ft. Sun-loving, free-flowering all summer. Germinates in 1 week at 75 degrees F. Klondyke type is not frost hardy. Pkt= 1 gram, about 140 seeds. 3,900 seeds/oz.

S-34 Dusty Miller, Silver Dust (Cineraria maritima) Grown for its silvery white foliage and as a popular bedding plant for borders and accent. Large, lacinated leaves. Dwarf strain, 6-8". Start indoors in a warm spot 10-12 weeks before setting out. Pkt=.2 gram, about 640 seeds. 90,000 seeds/oz.

S-36 Flax, Scarlet (Linum grandiflorum rubrum) Five-petalled blooms up to 1.5" across on bushy 1 ft. plants. Direct seed as soon as ground can be worked. Do not transplant. Bright red flowers. Pkt= 1 gram, about 300 seeds. 8,400 seeds/oz.

S-37 Flowering Cabbage, Mix (Brassica oleracea) Good ornamental for our climate because the colors deepen at the onset of cold weather. Good for accents and pattern plantings. Culture same as for flowering kale. 10". Pkt=.5g, about 160 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

S-38 Flowering Kale, Mix (B. oleracea) Color contrasts for accent or pattern plantings. Also used as edible garnish and in salads. Sometimes called salad savoy in supermarkets. Prefers cool weather. Start indoors 5-7 weeks before setting out. Withhold nitrogen to speed coloring. Best color if set out midsummer for fall maturity. 8". Pkt= .5 gram, about 250 seeds. 14,500 seeds/oz.

S-40 Four O'Clock, Tall Mix (Mirabilis jalapa) Also known as Marvel of Peru. The fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers open in late afternoon, being best appreciated at dusk when they appear to glow. The 2 ft. plants make good backgrounds. Start indoors and transplant out when warm weather has settled in. Likes full sun. Pkt=3 grams, about 50 seeds. 520 seeds/oz.

S-42 Godetia, Dwarf Double Azalea Mix (Clarkia amoena) Also known as Farewell to Spring. 16". So lovely, deserves to be better known. Its frilly, delicate blooms in pastel shades stand out in bouquets. Double and semi-double blooms in pink, red, rose and lilac. Direct seed in early May. Wonderful in borders, benefits from taller flowers in the background to form contrast, give support. Pkt=.8 gram, about 2,400 seeds. 89,500 seeds/oz.

S-43 Larkspur, Giant Imperial, Blue Spire (Consolida orientalis) 3 ft. Long flower spikes are used as cutflowers or in dried arrangements. Dark-blue delphinium-like flowers on upright long-stemmed plants. Very slow to give in to fall frosts. May be direct seeded in early spring or started indoors and set out in 8 weeks. Pkt= 1 gram, about 330 seeds. 9,410 seeds/oz.

S-44 Larkspur, Giant Imperial, White King (C. orientalis) As above, in white. Pkt=1 gram, about 330 seeds. 9,410 seeds/oz.

S-45 Larkspur, Giant Imperial, Carmine (C. orientalis) As above, in carmine. Pkt=1 gram, about 330 seeds. 9,410 seeds/oz.

S-46 Larkspur, Giant Imperial, Pink Perfection (C. orientalis) Pink member of the series. Pkt= 1 gram, about 330 seeds. 9,410 seeds/oz.

S-47 Larkspur, Giant Imperial, Mixed (C.orientalis) Tall stalks densely covered with pink, purple, blue & white florets, make a beautiful background, good for cutting. Pkt= 1 gram, about 280 seeds. 8,000 seeds/oz.

S-48 Lavatera, Pink (L. trimestris) My favorite in 1989. An explosion of exotic pink blooms on tall, bushy plants great for borders. Lasts in bouquets after most others have shrivelled. Start indoors 8 wks before setting out, or direct seed in sunny spot. Will survive light fall frosts. 2 ft. Pkt=1 gram, about 150 seeds. 4,200 seeds/oz.

S-49 Lavatera, Mont Blanc (L. trimestris) Slightly dwarfer version (20") with white blossoms. Fleuroselect medal winner. Too short for commercial cutting, but nice borders. Looks great planted alongside Pink Lavatera. Pkt= .5 gram, about 75 seeds. 4,200 seeds/oz.

S-50 Lobelia, Crystal Palace Blue (L. erinus) With deep blue flowers on bronze-green foliage, this is perfect window box plant. Great for edgings, walks & borders. Sow indoors in a cool place before setting out, or in planters. Tolerates some shade. 4". Pkt= .2 gram, about 5,000 seeds. 750,000 seeds/oz.

S-54 Marigold, French Dwarf Single, Burgundy Ripple (Tagetes patula) Makes an eye-catching show of pretty single blooms on long stems above the foliage. Each rich burgundy-red petal is edged in bronze with wavy margins. A good performer in cool areas. Fleuroselect novelty winner. 14". Pkt= .5 gram, about 175 seeds. 8,320 seeds/oz.

S-55 Marigold, French Dwarf Double, Brocade Mix (T. patula) Abundant color on neat, compact 10" plants. Ruffled flowers good as beddings, in planters, or low borders. In rust, yellow, orange, red & bicolors. Sow after soil has warmed, or inside in a warm spot, 3 weeks before setting out. Likes full sun. Pkt=.6 gram, about 200 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

S-56 Marigold, French Dwarf Double, Sparky Mix (T. patula) Combines yellow, gold, orange and red blooms on free flowering compact 10-12" plants. Flowers are 2-2.5" wide. Pkt= 1 gram, about 300 seeds. 8,500 seeds/oz.

S-57 Marigold, Lemon Gem (T. signata pumila) Compact 10-12" plant bears large bright lemon-yellow flowers early, through summer, into fall. Start 3 weeks before setting out, or direct sow. Blooms are edible with lemony scent. Pkt=.6 gram, about 720 seeds. 35,000 seeds/oz.

S-58 Marigold, Tangerine Gem (T. signata pumila) As above, except the tiny fragrant flowers are deep orange. They make colorful, tasty additions to salads and mesclun. If you cut them, they'll keep coming. Pkt= .6 gram, about 720 seeds. 35,000 seeds/oz.

S-60 Marigold, Tall African Crackerjack Mix (T. erecta) A tall (30") carnation-flowered type. Early giant flowered mixture of orange, gold, yellow. Large, fully doubled flowers rarely need staking. Pkt=1 gram, about 320 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

S-63 Morning Glory, Clarke's Heavenly Blue (Ipomoea tricolor) Old favorite, easily grown climber provides color & shade. Intense blue lightens toward center; a sun-loving vine. Sow outdoors after danger of frost or indoors in jiffy pots as they resent transplanting. 12 ft. Pkt=3.5 grams, about 80 seeds. 650 seeds/oz.

S-64 Morning Glory, Scarlett O'Hara (I. nil (L.) Roth) Very large wine-red, trumpet-shaped flowers. Culture as above. 10 ft. vines. Pkt=4 grams, about 95 seeds. 675 seeds/oz.

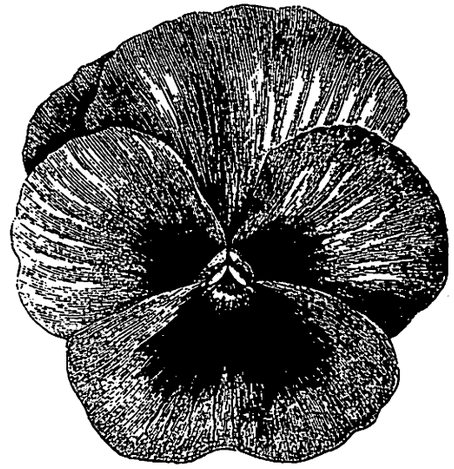
S-66 Nasturtium, Jewel Mix (Tropaeolum majus) Non-trailing bushy variety holds bloom above foliage. Early free-flowering blend of colors. Blooms 6 weeks after sowing & continues until frost. Likes full sun. Avoid excess nitrogen, but don't believe the myth that Jewel thrives in poor soil. We had our best blooms in beds of well-rotted manure. Edible flowers lend a peppery taste to salads, with each color adding contrast and subtle variations in flavor. Blooms keep coming if cut. 16". Pkt=4.5 grams, about 25 seeds. 175 seeds/oz.

S-67 Nasturtium, Whirlybird 7-Color Blend (T. majus) Has large spurless upward-facing flowers that are borne above the foliage. Compact, non-trailing plant habit. Recommended for commercial growers. 12" plants. Pkt= 4 grams, about 28 seeds. 200 seeds/oz.

S-68 Nasturtium, Tall Climbing Mix (T. majus) Tall single mix rises to 2 ft. in red, orange & gold shades. Plants will spread. *The most prolific blossom set of any of the nasturtiums we have tried.* Pkt=4 grams, about 20 seeds. 175 seeds/oz.

S-69 Painted Tongue (Salpiglossis sinuata) Regret seed for Dwarf Friendship Mix is no longer available. We will be trialing some new varieties in 1992 for inclusion in our 1993 catalog.

S-71 Pansy, Swiss Giant Regular Mix (Viola x wittrockiana) Blotched flowers in a wide range of colors. Best color in cool of spring, good for bedding or borders. Not recommended for commercial growers. Start 2 months prior to planting in a cool place. Likes partial sun. 6". Pkt=.13 gram, about 90 seeds. 20,000 seeds/oz.



S-73 Phlox, Drummondii Mix (P. drummondii) Among the most colorful annuals for summer & fall beds, borders or window boxes. A large flowered mix of crimson, scarlet, pink, white and salmon with white eyes. Start early indoors or direct sow in spring. Likes moist, well-drained soil in full sun. One of the longest lasting in bouquets. About the last to succumb to frost. 6-8". Pkt= .4 gram, about 200 seeds. 14,000 seeds/oz.

S-74 Pincushion Flower, Giant Hybrids (Scabiosa atropurpurea) Old-fashioned cutflower that deserves to experience a revival. Blend of crimson, rose, lavender and white pincushion-like flowers on long stems. Among my favorites. 3 ft. Start indoors 4 to 5 weeks before last frost. Pkt=.5 gram, about 40 seeds. 2,400 seeds/oz.

S-75 Poppy, Large Lavender (Papaver rhoeas) Passed along to Jeanne Griffin by a German friend, these tall poppies bloom in July with 2.5-3" flowers that have

exquisitely shaded and fringed petals. A real eye-catcher with a long blooming period. Large 1" seed pods can be used in dried arrangements. Seed organically raised in Maine by Griffin. 2.5-3 ft. Pkt=.2 gram, about 1,400 seeds. 200,000 seeds/oz.

S-76 Poppy, Shirley Double Choice Mix (P. rhoeas) Also known as Corn Poppy. Blooms all summer in shades of pink, rose, salmon, scarlet & white. Start indoors in cool place 2 mos. prior to setting out, or outside after frost. Likes full sun. Will self sow. 30". Pkt= .75 gram, about 5,250 seeds. 200,000 seeds/oz.

S-77 California Poppy, Mission Bells (Eschscholtzia californica) 2 ft. Colorful, semi-double orange flowers. Excellent for borders, rock gardens, bedding. Flowers 2-3" in diameter. Likes full sun. Do not transplant. Direct seed in May after soil has begun warming. Make succession plantings for blooms all summer. 2 ft. Pkt= .8 gram, about 510 seeds. 18,300 seeds/oz.

S-78 Portulaca, Extra Double Mix (P. grandiflora) The familiar moss rose blooms in shades of pink, rose, apricot, yellow & white on succulent, low spreading 6" plants. Good for bedding & in hanging planters. Easy to grow. Can stand heat. Start in warm spot, bloom 8 weeks from sowing. Thrives in sandy soil, likes full sun. Pkt= .2 gram, about 1,840 seeds. 265,000 seeds/oz.

S-79 Salvia, Blue Bedder (S. farinacea) True blue flower spikes are abundant on bushy 3 ft. plants. Grey-green foliage. Light aids germination. Start indoors in warm location 4-6 weeks before last frost, and transplant outdoors after danger of frost is over. Pkt=.5 gram, about 500 seeds. 28,800 seeds/oz.

S-81 Snapdragon, Panorama F2 (Antirrhinum majus) Non-hybrid mix produced from hybrid parents. High quality blended mix shows golden yellow, rose, orchid, bronze, red and white flowers. 2.5-3 ft. Sow indoors in cool place 8-10 weeks before setting out. Refrigerate seeds, then expose to light to germinate. Pkt= .2 gram, about 1,460 seeds. 211,700 seeds/oz.

S-82 Evening Stock, Red Lilac (Matthiola bicornis) During the day its grey-green leaves look wilted and spent, but at dusk they snap to attention and its small pale violet starshaped flowers open and glow. Start early indoors and transplant after danger of frost. Likes some shade in the afternoon. 18". Pkt=1 gram, about 1,300 seeds. 37,000 seeds/oz.

S-83 Stock, Dwarf Ten Weeks Mix (M. incana) Formula blended. Dwarf plant reaches 12-14" Each plant produces abundant flowers which really come into their own in the cool of September. For bedding & cutflowers. For earlier blooms sow indoors 6 to 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost. Pkt= .4 gram, about 250 seeds. 18,000 seeds/oz.

S-85 Sunflower, Mammoth Grey Stripe (Helianthus annuus) A traditional variety of giant (6-12 ft.) single stem sunflower with large seed heads. Pkt=1 ounce.

S-86 Sweet Pea, Little Sweetheart Mix (Lathyrus odoratus) The most dwarf of all sweet peas, with bushes growing only 8-12". Bright color range of red, pink, white, rose, lilac and blue. Produces best blooms in cool fall weather. 1/4oz. pkt=about 85 seeds. 340 seeds/oz.

S-87 Sweet Pea, Bijou Mix (L. odoratus) Semi-dwarf 20" bush-type plants need no support, produce full-length stems. For earliest blooms, sow indoors 2 mos. before setting out, or sow direct in spring. Likes full sun. Pkt= quarter oz., about 88 seeds. 350 seeds/oz. New!

S-89 Sweet Pea, Mammoth Mix (L. odoratus) 4-6 ft. staking variety. The best tall sweet pea in our gorgeous 1988 trial. Never stopped blooming from July to September. Long stems make for ideal cut flowers. Mixture of crimson, scarlet, white, lavender, deep rose, mid blue and pink. Pkt= one quarter oz., about 85 seeds. 350 seeds/oz.

S-91 Zinnia, State Fair Mix (Z. elegans) We've developed a liking for this old-fashioned variety with its rich array of huge single and double blooms borne on 30" plants. The blooms are much showier and more refined than those in the Dahlia Flowerd Mix. Pkt= .5g, about 50 seeds. 3,000 seeds/oz.

S-92 Zinnia, Cactus Bright Jewels Mix (Z. elegans) One of the easiest annuals to sow from seed, in sunny spot, outside after last frost. Cactus flowers with large ruffled blossoms resemble chrysanthemums. Profuse, immense blooms in scarlet, orange, pink, yellow. Full sun. 3ft. Pkt= one gram, about 105 seeds. 3,000 seeds/oz.

S-93 Zinnia, Pumila Mix (Cut & Come Again) (Z. elegans) Small plants (2 ft.) with flowers 2.5-3" across. Wide range of colors includes orange, yellow, white, pink, lavender & scarlet. Pkt= 1 gram, about 140 seeds. 4,000 seeds/oz.

S-94 Zinnia, Dahlia Flowered, Gold Medal Mix (Z. elegans) A formula blend of cherry, orange, pink, purple, scarlet, white and yellow flowers 4-5" in diameter excellent for cutting. Flowers are flat-petaled, semi-double on 3.5 ft. stems. Bred by Bodger. Pkt= 1 gram, about 105 seeds. 3,000 seeds/oz.

S-95 Zinnia, Persian Carpet (Z. haageana) These eye-catching variegated fully double and semi-double 2" flowers borne on 1 ft. stalks held a long time. They have maroon centers, with white, yellow or gold on the outside. Smaller and less gaudy than our other zinnias and very pleasing in bouquets. Pkt=.5 gram, about 400 seeds. 22,000 seeds/oz. New!

S-96 Zinnia, Scarlet Flame (Z. elegans) The latin name "elegans" really says it for these. Gene, who usually doesn't like gaudy zinnias, was attracted to Scarlet Flame's striking bright scarlet blooms. 3 ft. stems. Pkt=1 gram, about 110 seeds. 3,100 seeds/oz. New!

S-99 Cutflower Mix A mixture of annual flowers which can be used for cutting. Will include popular types such as asters, bachelor's buttons, calendulas; also some less well-known kinds. Pkt= 1 gram.

Section T.
FANCY FLOWERS

A selection of higher-priced varieties, many of which are especially recommended for commercial growers. Annuals except where noted.

T-1 Achillea, Cerise Queen (A. millefolium) Perennial also known as Yarrow. Easy to grow and tolerant of drought, heat and poor soil. Beautiful cherry-red flower heads 2-4" across on 18" stems with lacy foliage. A good border plant. Pkt=.2 gram, about 1,400 seeds. 200,000 seeds/oz. New!

T-2 Ageratum, Blue Blazer (A. houstonianum) F-1 hybrid. Showy annual also known as Flossflower. Puffy deep blue flowers on 8" plant. Very popular for borders & bedding. Starts blooming early, can withstand heat and continue into fall. Pkt=.1g, about 700 seeds. 200,000 seeds/oz.

T-3 Ageratum, Horizon (A. houstonianum) For everyone who loves ageratum and wants to bring them inside, this is a long-stemmed cutting variety. Growing 30" with blue flowers, this variety works well as an everlasting when dried. Pkt=.04 gram, about 150 seeds. 170,000 seeds/oz. New!

T-4 Celosia, Apricot Brandy (C. plumosa) All-America selection. Annual grows 12". Compact plants ablaze with very uniform apricot-orange plumes. Pkt=.1g, about 115 seeds. 32,000 seeds/oz. New!

T-5 Coral Bells, Purple Palace (Huechera sanguinea) This striking perennial border plant stood out in our tour of Zone 4 Perennials' gardens in Sidney. Its showy 12" ivy-shaped mahogany-red leaves (discard the few plants that make green foliage) make it an attractive ground cover. Its small white bell-shaped flowers are insignificant. Pkt=.02 gram, about 400 seeds. 560,000 seeds/oz. New!

T-6 Coreopsis, Early Sunrise (C. grandiflora) Perennial. Replaces Sunburst. 1989 All-America selection was based on its ability to bloom weeks earlier than other Coreopsis varieties. Dense, well-branched 18" plants are loaded with 2" semi-double vivid yellow blooms. Start indoors in cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out in sunny spot. Pkt=.1 gram, about 40 seeds. 12,000 seeds/oz. New!

T-7 Cosmos, Versailles (C. bipinnatus) 3 ft. Caught our attention because it was dwarfer and about a week earlier to bloom than Early Sensation. Attractive prolific blooms of purple petals with yellow centers. Annual good for cutting. Pkt=1 gram, about 135 seeds. 3,900 seeds/oz. New!

T-8 Dahlia, Figaro (D. pinnata) Nikos has been growing this one for years in preference to Rigoletto because it is earlier and more compact, with a wider range of flower forms, including single, semi-double and double blooms. 10". Pkt=.3 gram, about 30 seeds. 2,800 seeds/oz. New!

T-9 Gazania, Galaxy Mix (G. splendens) Clean seed. More folks should become acquainted with these stunners! Large-flowered mixture of exotic blooms of white, light pink, orange, yellow and apricot shades. Annual grows 10". Sow indoors in warm place 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost or direct seed. Pkt=.1 gram, about 40 seeds. 12,000 seeds/oz. New!

T-10 Impatiens, Super Elfin Pastel Mix (I. wallereana) 8-10" freely-branching plants that are covered with masses of pastel colors: blue pearl, pink with a rose eye, salmon with a coral eye, white, coral, pink and salmon. Impatiens are the #1 bedding plant in this country because they do so well in those hard-to-plant shaded areas, and because they require so little care. Pkt=.02 gram, about 35 seeds. 50,000 seeds/oz. New!

T-11 Marigold, French Dwarf Double, Queen Sophia (T. patula) Award-winning anemone-flowered dwarf, each plant produces many bicolored blooms. Flowers deep orange rust, and as they mature, petals are edged with gold. Named for Queen Sophia of Spain. 10-12". Pkt= .6 gram, about 200 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

T-12 Marigold, African Semi-Dwarf Double, First Lady (T. erecta) Voted the favorite of all the All-America flower winners. A lovely 20" border or hedge plant, covered with sunny yellow double carnation-like flowers 3.5" across which keep coming till frost. Pkt=.1 gram, about 35 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

T-13 Marigold, French Dwarf Double, Bonanza Deep Orange (T. patula) With the most intense orange of any marigold, this dwarf French has blooms that are 2" across on plants that grow about 1 ft. tall. Easy to grow, early to bloom and very uniform in habit, Bonanza was an excellent performer in this year's trials. Pkt=.2 gram, about 65 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz. New!

T-14 Marigold, African Semi-Dwarf Double, Inca Orange (T. erecta) Board member Tim Christensen has been trying to persuade us to carry this one for years–and finally we are convinced. A wonderful home garden marigold completely blanketed with big 4-5" flowers on full 14" plants. The blooms are fully double, start early, and keep going all summer long unless they get waterlogged in a storm and break off. Pkt=.1 gram, about 32 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz. New!

T-15 Moon Lily (Datura inoxia) Also known as Angel's Trumpet. *This plant is poisonous and no part of it should ever be ingested.* Its effects are described by Carlos Castenada in The Teachings of Don Juan. It is also of spectacular beauty, growing 3 ft. tall and spreading with enormous 6" white trumpets of indescribable ambrosial fragrance which open at night. This close relative of Jimson Weed will be a real conversation piece in your

garden. Poor germinator. Pkt=.3 gram, about 25 seeds. 2,300 seeds/oz.

T-16 Nicotiana (Nicotiana sylvestris) For years we've been looking for a nicotiana whose fragrance is deep enough to allow us to overlook the gangliness of the plant. The dwarf varieties have always let us down. But this 5 ft. variety is stately enough to look almost handsome, and its powerful fragrance perfumes the garden both day and night. You might want to plant it near a door or under your bedroom window where you can enjoy the smell during the night. Pkt=.03 gram, about 960 seeds. 911,104 seeds/oz. New!

T-18 Pansy, Jolly Joker (Viola x wittrockiana) All-America winner. Although it lacks the usual "face," its vibrant color combination of orange and purple make Joker an eye-catching addition to your garden. It is one of the hardiest pansies, as well as one of the slowest to "stretch." 8". Pkt=.1 gram, about 70 seeds. 20,000 seeds/oz. New!

T-19 Pepper, Thai Hot (Capsicum annuum) Believe it or not, this one is grown "in the trade" as a red and green Christmas pot plant. However, devoted followers of hot cuisine prize it for the sparks it creates. Early pinching will produce a bushy 8" plant that can be pulled, roots and all, and hung to dry for winter use. Or grow it inside in a basket for both ornamental and edible enjoyment. Pkt=.1 gram, about 40 seeds. 11,776 seeds/oz. New!

T-20 Petunia, Daddy Mix (P. x hybrida Hort.) This very showy hybrid grandiflora has big 4" ruffled blooms in shades of light blue orchid, peppermint, pink, plum and strawberry with darker veins. Visually stunning in baskets, these uniform plants also exhibit good weather tolerance when planted in the sunny section of your garden. 12-15". Pkt=.03 gram, about 300 seeds. 280,000 seeds/oz. New!

T-21 Petunia, Multiflora Resisto Mix (P. x hybrida Hort.) F-1 hybrid. These compact 12" annuals show breathtaking flower production over a long season and are particularly resistant to bad weather. Start indoors in warm place 8 wks before setting out after danger of frost. Do not cover seeds; light aids germination. Pkt=.03 gram, about 300 seeds. 285,000 seeds/oz.

T-23 Phlox, Perennial Mixed (P. paniculata) This is the perennial version of phlox which will bloom from June till frost. Excellent for borders and cut flowers. Mix of whites, pinks, reds and lilacs. Likes full sun. Pkt=.25 gram, about 20 seeds. 2,500 seeds/oz. New!

T-24 Salvia, Carabiniere (S. splendens) 12-14" plants with bright sturdy spikes held above the foliage. The initial flower spike must be cut after the bloom fades to induce further spikes to develop. When this is done, salvia makes a brilliant colorful display in your garden. Carabiniere is a very uniform variety that blooms well in light shade. Pkt=.2 gram, about 55 seeds. 7,500 seeds/oz. New!

T-25 Snapdragon, Sonnet Mix (A. majus) F-1 hybrid semi-dwarf. The best snapdragon in our trials, the blooms were refined, early and in a full range of very bright colors. Annual grows 20". See S-81 for culture. Pkt=.025 gram, about 50 seeds. 180,000 seeds/oz.

T-31 Verbena, Novalis Deep Blue (Verbena x hybrida) Striking purple blooms with white starlike centers appear in clusters on this 6-10" annual bedding plant. Free-flowering, long-lasting blooms survive light frosts. A stunning, vibrant border. 1989 All-America winner. Pkt=.2 gram, about 70 seeds. 10,000 seeds/oz.

T-32 Verbena, Novalis Scarlet (Verbena x hybrida) We liked the blue version so much that we decided to trial the mix in 1990. The blue and scarlet work so well together in the mix that we decided to carry both. Interplanting the two will give you a striking border. Pkt=.2 gram, about 70 seeds. 10,000 seeds/oz.

T-42 Zinnia, Ruffles Mix (Z. elegans) F-1 hybrid. Bred for bouquets. Flat-petaled, double to semi-double flowers on long stems. Free blooming, respond to frequent cutting. Yellow, scarlet, pink & cherry blooms. Form an elegant hedge 24-30". Grow easily from direct seeding. Pkt=.25g, about 25 seeds.3,000 seeds/oz.

Section V.
EVERLASTINGS

Annuals except where noted.

V-3 Acroclinium (Helipterum roseum) Also known as Sunrays. Daisy-like everlasting flower which may be used fresh as cutflower. Pick in bud stage; will open as it dries. White, rose & pink shades. Start in cool place 2 mos. prior to setting outdoors, or sow direct outdoors after frost. Annual. 2 ft. Pkt=.2 gram, about 100 seeds. 12,600 seeds/oz.

V-5 Blazing Stars (Liatris spicata) Perennial. 18". Also known as Gayfeather. Spikes of rosy purple flowers for cutflowers or drying. Start indoors in late winter in cool place and set out in spring in 6-8 weeks or direct seed in spring. Pkt= 1 gram, about 330 seeds. 9,500 seeds/oz.

V-6 Celosia, Forest Fire (C. plumosa) Plume type celosia shows bright scarlet flowers, with strikingly beautiful bronze-red foliage. 30-36". Pkt= .2 gram, about 300 seeds. 43,500 seeds/oz.

V-9 Chinese Lantern (Physalis franchetii) 2 ft. Perennial grown for its deep orange "lanterns", the calyx which surrounds the red fruit. May be sown indoors in warm place. Likes full sun. Pkt=1 gram, about 600 seeds. 17,500 seeds/oz.

V-10 Clary Sage (S. sclarea) A self-seeding biennial beautiful in its simplicity. Use as a fixative in potpourris or as an everlasting grown for its colorful pink to purple flower bracts. Clary means "clear eye." Seeds soaked in water are said to produce a mucilaginous eye bath which safely removes particles. 3 ft. plant likes sun and not much water. Pkt=.2 gram. New!

V-11 Globe Amaranth, Mix (Gomphrena globosa) Easily grown annual everlasting likes hot sun, grows in any soil. One of the most prolific. Tolerates some frost. Beautiful clover-like 1-1.5" flowers bloom in shades of purple, rose, lavender & white. Can also be enjoyed as bedding plant. Sow indoors in warm spot, 2 months before setting out. Clean seed. 2 ft. Pkt=.2 gram, about 80 seeds. 5,000 seeds/oz.

V-12 Globe Amaranth, Strawberry Fields (G. globosa) Beautiful strawberry-red gomphrena with profuse 1.5" blooms which will add vibrant color to your everlasting arrangements. Culture as above. Clean seed. Pkt=.1 gram, about 40 seeds. 12,000 seeds/oz.

V-13 Globe Amaranth, Lavender Lady (G. globosa) As above in luscious lavender. Pkt=.1 gram, about 40 seeds. 12,000 seeds/oz.

V-14 Globe Amaranth, White (G. globosa) As above, in white. Pkt=.1 gram, about 40 seeds. 12,000 seeds/oz. New!

V-15 Globe Amaranth, Purple (G. globosa) As above in bright purple. Pkt=.1 gram, about 40 seeds. 12,000 seeds/oz. New!

V-17 Honesty or **Silver Dollar** (Lunaria biennis) Winter-hardy biennial has fragrant lavender flowers, but is usually grown for its large silver seed pods which are lovely in winter bouquets. Sow indoors in cool spot before setting out to a sunny location or direct sow spring or fall. 3 ft. Pkt= 1 gram, about 50 seeds. 1,500 seeds/oz.

V-18 Immortelle Mix (Xeranthemum annuum) Papery daisy-like flowers in a wide range of colors. Grow easily from seed, or can be started early indoors. Germinate at 70-75 degrees in 2-3 weeks. Flowers 1.5" across, grow to 3 ft. Annual. Pkt=.25 gram, about 190 seeds. 22,500 seeds/oz.

V-19 Lamb's Ear (Stachys byzantina) Also known as Wooly Betony. 1 ft. perennial with soft fuzzy leaves and purple flowers. Has a silvery appearance. Also great in salads. Was formerly used to bandage wounds. Pkt=1 gram, about 550 seeds. 16,000 seeds/oz. New!

V-20 Love in a Mist, Persian Jewels Mixed (Nigella damascena) Profuse bloomer in pink, blue & white shades. Flowers surrounded by cloud of greenery make lovely bouquets which can be dried. Seed pods are also decorative. Direct seed as soon as ground can be worked, or sow indoors in a cool spot 2 months prior to setting out. Plant in full sun. 18" annual. Pkt=.4 gram, about 160 seeds. 11,000 seeds/oz.

V-21 Quaking Grass (Briza maxima) Annual. Also known as Totter Grass. An old favorite for floral designers. The large 2.5" rattle-like seed heads hang down from strong stems. 14-16" Pkt= 1 gram, about 190 seeds. 5,500 seeds/oz.

V-22 Safflower, Orange Ball (Cartamnus tinctorius) Annual. Adds a different color to arrangements. Fluffy golden, orange balls tipped with deep orange borne on strong, erect stems are 1.5" across. Start indoors 6-8 weeks before setting out in early spring or direct seed in early spring. 3 ft. Pkt=.4 gram, about 10 seeds. 700 seeds/oz.

V-23 Sea Holly (Eryngium alpinum) Unusual pineapple-shaped blue flower clusters on 2.5 ft. plants. SEEDS MUST BE FROZEN, THEN GERMINATED AT 70°. Start indoors in warm place 8-10 weeks before setting out or else direct seed in fall. Perennial. Pkt=.05 gram.

V-24 Sea Lavender (Limonium tatarica) Also known as German Statice. Large silvery-white flower heads for drying. Grow indoors in a cool place 6 to 8 weeks, set out in early spring, or direct seed early spring or late fall. Perennial. Clean seed. 20". Pkt=.05 gram, about 50 seeds. 31,000 seeds/oz.

V-25 Starflower, Ping Pong (Scabiosa stellata) Small white flowers dry to ball-shaped, intricately designed seed heads centered by delicate maroon stars. Should be seen to be appreciated. 2 ft. annual. Pkt=.4 gram, about 10 seeds. 800 seeds/oz.

V-26-42 Statice (Limonium sinuata) 6 colors and 1 mixture. **V-26: Apricot, V-30: Kampf's Blue** (medium deep, violet blue), **V-33: Rose** (red), **V-36: Royal Purple** (deep purple), **V-39: White, V-40: Gold Coast** (yellow), **V-42: Mixture** of above colors. Faithful standby in everlasting bouquets. Annual reaches 2-2.5 ft. on sturdy stems. Flowers may be gathered for drying many times throughout summer. Sow in warm spot indoors 2 mos. prior to setting out. Grow in full sun. Seed is rubbed for easier germination. White, apricot, blue, yellow packets contain 60 seeds; red, purple packets contain 90 seeds; mix 120 seeds. Pkt weights vary from .2 to .4 gram. 8,400 seeds/oz.

V-46 Russian Statice (L. suworowii) Annual. Long branched spikes with bright rosy-pink flowers that are gracefully curved. Good color retention. A poor germinator. Annual reaches 18". Pkt=.07 gram, about 450 seeds. 175,000 seeds/oz.

V-48-51 Strawflower, Monstrosum (Helichrysum bracteatum) 3 colors and 1 mixture. **V-48: Salmon, V-49: Fiery Red, V-50: White, V-51: Mix** (flowers of red, bronze, pink, yellow and white). All have large double flowers to 30". The freeblooming strawflower is good for border color as well as for drying. Likes warm weather but will produce blossoms into fall. Gather blossoms before fully opened. Sow indoors in a warm spot 2 mos. before setting out. Grow in full sun. Annual. Colors: pkts=.2 gram, about 260 seeds, mix: pkt =.33 gram, about 400 seeds. Colors: 36,000 seeds/oz, mix: 45,000 seeds/oz.

V-52 Strawflower, Bikini Mix (H. bracteatum) These bikinis bear bright double flowers on dwarf 18" plants in just 12 weeks. Several commercial arrangers we know prefer them to the taller strawflowers. Pkt=.15 gram, about 200 seeds. 36,000 seeds/oz.

V-53 Sweet Annie (Artemisia annua) Also known as sweet wormwood. For years our booth at Common Ground Fair was adjacent to Delightful Odds and Herbs. They always had Sweet Annie for sale. We've come to know its pungent fragrance and to associate it with the fair. Fairgoers have asked for its seed in increasing numbers. Annie grows up to 5 ft., with light green leaves valued for everlasting wreaths. It will reseed itself. Seed must be frozen for 2 days, then

germinated in light. Pkt= .2 gram, about 50 seeds. 7,000 seeds/oz.

V-54 Winged Everlasting, Grandiflora White (Ammobium alatum) To some people its branches look winged...to me they just look sinuous. No argument, though, that its white petals with yellow centers look mighty good in arrangements. Annual. Sow indoors 8 to 10 weeks before setting outdoors in sunny location. 24". Pkt= .5 gram, about 1,200 seeds. 67,500 seeds/oz.

Section W.
PERENNIALS

W-7 Baby's Breath, Single Alba (Gypsophila paniculata) Lovely as a border plant in masses, bearing many white tiny single flowers. If cut before fully opened, useful as an everlasting. Seeds may be sown direct, do not cover. Grows to 3 ft. Pkt=.8 gram, about 1,050 seeds. 36,000 seeds/oz.

W-10 Columbine, Mrs. Scott Eliot Mixed (Aquilegia caerulia) Free-blooming white, red, lavender and pink flowers rising to 30" on strong stems. Will bloom 1st season if seeds are sown indoors in early spring. Likes sun, can tolerate some shade, flowers May & June. Pkt=.8 grams, about 110 seeds. 3,800 seeds/oz.

W-12 Coneflower, Purple (Echinacea purpurea) Vigorous grower, long-lived. Beautiful daisy-like flowers in gradations of purple to 3 ft. Blooms first year from seed. Grow indoors for 2 months. Seed organically grown in Maine. Pkt=1 gram, about 260 seeds. 7,500 seeds/oz.

W-13 Coral Bells, Bressingham Hybrids (Huechera sanguinea) Palest pink to deepest crimson sprays of graceful bells rise from hardy plants of heart-shaped foliage. Start indoors in cool place 8-10 weeks before setting out in partial shade. Need light to germinate. 18". Pkt=.02 gram, about 390 seeds. 560,000 seeds/oz.

W-15 Delphinium, Pacific Giant, Galahad (D. elatum L.) Quite popular as a background plant and as a cutflower. Likes sun, can tolerate some shade. Pure white with a white bee. 6 ft. Pkt=.3 gram, about 135 seeds. 13,000 seeds/oz.

W-16 Delphinium, Pacific Giant, Astolat (D. elatum L.) Our best-selling variety, featuring pastels of blush, lilac, raspberry and rose with dark bees. 6 ft. Pkt=.3 gram, about 135 seeds. 13,000 seeds/oz.

W-17 Delphinium, Connecticut Yankee Mix (D. x cultorum) Dwarfed version grows only 3 ft; good where wind is a problem. 1965 All-America Selection in blue, purple, lavender and white. Pkt=.3 gram, about 135 seeds. 13,000 seeds/oz.

W-18 Digitalis, Gloxiniaflora the Shirley (D. purpurea) Also known as Foxglove. Favorite old perennial with 3-5 ft. stalks crowded with large thimble-like flowers drooping to one side. Useful in backgrounds or borders. Colors range from cream through pink & purple shades. Germinates 70-75 degrees in about 1 wk. Likes partial sun. Pkt=.3 gram, about 3,200 seeds. 272,500 seeds/oz.

W-19 English Daisy, Monstrosa Mix (Bellis perennis) Biennial. Blossoms look like elegant small double asters. Large double flowers with needle-shaped petals in rose, pink and white. Likes cool summers and should be protected in winter. Sow in August or start indoors 6-8 weeks before setting out in spring. Slow to germinate. Blossoms are edible. 6". Pkt= .5 gram, about 3,250 seeds. 182,400 seeds/oz.

W-20 Evening Scented Primrose (Oenothera lamarkiana) The true evening scented primrose with large yellow flowers borne on 3-ft. plants. For early blooms sow indoors in a warm place 8 weeks before setting out. Pkt=1 gram, about 4,500 seeds. 127,000 seeds/oz.

W-21 Flax, Blue (L. perenne, lewisii) For borders or rock gardens. Likes full sun. Start indoors in a cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out or direct seed in cool soil in spring or fall. 9-12". Pkt= 1 gram, about 750 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz.

W-24 Hollyhock, Single Flowered (Alcea rosea) Last year customers asked us to find an old-fashioned single-flowered hollyhock. The search through our usual commercial sources was fruitless, but Rachel and Bill Marsh-Sachs of Zone 4 Perennials in Sidney came through with their own seed for this pink-red 7 ft. beauty favored by hummingbirds. Hollyhocks like moist soil. New!

W-25 Hollyhock, Chater's Double Mix (A. rosea) An old-time favorite for background color. Needs staking. Likes full sun and lots of room. Double-flowered biennial in shades of red, pink, yellow and white. Start indoors in a warm place 2 mos. prior to planting. 4-5 ft. Pkt=1.2 grams, about 135 seeds. 3,240 seeds/oz.

W-26 Johnny Jump Up, Helen Mount (Viola cornuta) 7". This favorite comes in violet, lavender, and canary yellow. Small abundant flowers like partial shade. Can be direct seeded early spring for flowers late in season or sown in fall for earlier blooms the following year. *Caution: can be invasive.* Flowers make edible decorations with a faint wintergreen taste. Also known as Heartease Pansy. Pkt= .5 gram, about 450 seeds. 25,500 seeds/oz.

W-27 Lupine, Russell Choice Mix (Lupinus polyphyllus) Have dense spikes with large flowers in full range of colors. They like a cool, moist spot and sandy soil. Can be sown indoors in late winter, or outdoors in early spring or late fall in full sun. 3 ft. Pkt=1.5 grams, about 75 seeds. 1,400 seeds/oz.

W-28 Maltese Cross (Lychnis chalcedonica) Very desirable 3 ft. border plant, excellent for cut flowers. Produces brilliant 5-petaled scarlet florets in the shape of Maltese crosses. Start indoors in early spring or midsummer for blooms next year. Like moist soil and full sun. Maine-grown organic seed from Eve Emshwiller. Pkt=.4 gram, about 55 seeds. 4,000 seeds/oz. New!

W-29 Michaelmas Daisy, Dwarf Mix (Aster alpinus) So called because it was said to bloom around Michaelmas, Sept. 29. Native to N. America but first popular in European gardens. Germinates 2-3 weeks at 70-75° optimum. Enjoys full sun in slightly moist location, average soil not too rich. 1 ft. plants with purple flowers. Pkt=.1 gram, about 60 seeds. 18,000 seeds/oz.

W-30 Poppy, Gartford Giants Mix (P. nudicaule) Known as the Iceland Poppy. Delicate white, yellow, gold, apricot, orange blossoms from May till frost. Direct seed in spring in a sunny spot. 1 ft. Pkt=.4 gram, about 2,500 seeds. 174,000 seeds/oz.

W-31 Oriental Poppy, Dwarf Allegro (P. orientalis) Long-lived perennial. Fern-like leaves, showy buds, opening to dazzling scarlet flowers with contrasting black eyes. 16". Sow in June, transplant in October for flowers the following summer. Pkt= .05 gram, about 250 seeds. 145,000 seeds/oz.

W-34 Shasta Daisy, Alaska (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum) 3 ft. Clean, white daisy-like flowers with bright yellow centers make good home garden cut flowers and good border plants for sunny locations. One of the easiest perennials to grow, will usually bloom first year if started indoors in spring and transplanted when soil warms. Pkt= .5 gram, about 475 seeds. 27,000 seeds/oz.

W-36 Sweet William, Double Choice Mix (Dianthus barbatus) A fragrant biennial in red, pink,white, lavender or mixed colors. May be started 2 mos. before setting outdoors, or sown where it will grow in late summer or fall. Requires full sun, good drainage & likes lime. 18". Pkt= .6 gram, about 550 seeds. 26,600 seeds/oz.

W-39 Thyme, Creeping (Thymus serpyllum) Also known as Mother-of-Thyme. Creeping sweet-scented ground cover with purple flowers, good in rock gardens, between stepping stones, or on dry slopes. Likes good drainage, full sun and alkaline soil. Plants grow slowly from seed, may be started indoors 2 mos. before planting, or outside in early spring or fall where they will grow. Sow thickly. 2". Pkt= .12 gram, about 900 seeds. 224,500 seeds/oz.

W-48 Wildflower Mix for the Northeast. A blend of 20 perennial and annual species native to or naturalized in northeast US and Canada. Includes Dame's Rocket, Black Eyed Susan, Shirley Poppy, Blazing Stars and Bachelor's Button. Start in cool place indoors two months before setting out, or broadcast in spring or fall in a seedbed in a sunny spot. Pkt= 2.4 grams, about 5,000 seeds. 60,000 seeds/oz.

ACCESSORY VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS

by Bill Getty and CR Lawn

Section X.
ACCESSORIES

Inoculants Legume inoculation introduces live nitrogen-fixing rhizobia bacteria into the soil at planting time. The bacteria enable the maturing legume to fix nitrogen from the air in the soil for future crops. The inoculants can be mixed dry with the seed or moistened and then mixed. Inoculation provides a very inexpensive way to ensure good nitrogen fixation by your green manure or cover crop.

X-1-2 Garden Combination Available in two sizes; treats 8# or 50#. Use for peas, beans, limas, fava beans, hairy vetch and sweet peas.

X-3 Alfalfa/Clover Treates 10#. Use for alfalfa, sweet clover, alsike, white, crimson, red, mammoth, ladino, and berseem clovers. New!

X-4 Soybean Enough to treat 2 bu. of soybeans. New!

Seedling supplies

X-5 Kord Paks Handy 6.75x5.25x2.75" flats are made of recycled material and breathe much like clay, allowing for healthy root development. 4 holes in each. 6 will nest in a 1020 tray.

X-6 Jiffy Pots Peat pots eliminate transplant shock as they can be stuck in the ground without pulling plant from pots. This 3" size is good for tomatoes, brassicas & many flowers.

X-7 Jiffy 7s Peat pellets expand when you add water. Can be used for transplanting seedlings or sowing seed directly into the expanded pellet. No need for filling pots. 7s consist of peat and commercial 12-6-15 fertilizer at a rate of 2#/yd^3 of peat. Package of 25.

X-8 Wooden Pot Labels 5 x 5/8" untreated wooden sticks for identifying seedlings. Made in Maine. Pkg. of 50.

X-9 Wooden Garden Stakes 12 x 1 1/8 x 1/8". Large enough to label rows in the garden. Untreated and made in Maine. Package of 25.

X-10 Marking Pen For use with garden labels. Lasted through the season when we wrote on a dry, unpainted label. Marks-a-lot chisel point permanent marker. New!

X-11-13 Plug Flats Available in 3 sizes: #38, #50 and #98. Also known as Pro Trays. At the cutting edge of transplant technology. Fit into standard 1020 trays to ease handling in the greenhouse. Made of durable lightweight black plastic with bottom drain holes.

# cells	width	depth
38	2.19"	2.31"
50	1.88"	2.31"
98	1.38"	1.50"

X-14 Light Duty Plant Trays For starting seedlings indoors. Known as "1020" in the trade, these are actually 10.5x21x2.25" and hold at least 18 3" jiffy pots. Made of plastic. Have drain holes.

X-15 Heavy Duty Plant Trays 11x22x2.75". These sturdy trays will last for years and are strong enough to hold 50 2" soil blocks without strain. They are good for windowsills because they have no drain holes.

X-16 Seed Tray Heater Measures 9x24" and operates at 24V through a plug-in converter. The mat provides a temperature of 95°F. Regulate temperature by raising or lowering the flat with thin wooden strips.

Season extenders

X-17 Planters Paper 28"x50 ft. Black paper mulch made from recycled paper. Ink is carbon-based. Tested 2 years at UNH. Porous paper allows water to pass through and will degrade into the soil. Buried edges will degrade faster than unburied and may have to be secured until plant growth will hold the paper. If you're tired of throwing away black plastic, this may be the answer. Packed in a paper bag. New!

X-18 Embossed Black Plastic Mulch 4x50 ft. length. Use to eliminate weeds and to increase soil temperatures. Not very aesthetic but it gets the job done. 1.25 mil.

X-19 Embossed Black Plastic Mulch 4x500 ft. *Pickup customers only. No UPS.* New!

X-20 IRT Mulch 3x50 ft. A green translucent mulch that allows greater soil warming than black plastic while partially suppressing weeds. Tested successfully at the University of New Hampshire. According to UNH, "IRT should offer adequate weed control when average maximum daytime temperatures exceed 70 degrees during the first 4-6 weeks after transplanting." They recommend laying the mulch ASAP after tilling to delay germination and growth of weeds.

X-21 IRT Mulch 3x250 ft. *Pickup customers only. No UPS.* New!

X-22-23 Reemay 67" wide spun-bonded polyester from Dupont. Available in 2 sizes: 50 ft. and 250 ft. We gained two weeks on summer squash, cucumbers, melons, basil with its use. It admits light and water and can be laid lightly over plants without using hoops or use hoops to avoid abrasion problems with brassicas, peppers, eggplant. Do not stretch taut. Can be reused depending on amount of time exposed to the weather and care in handling. Increases soil temperatures and KEEPS INSECTS OUT. We also found it to be an effective scarecrow for young sweet corn seedlings! Truly spectacular results.

X-24 Typar 62"x50 ft. Spun-bonded polypropylene is twice the weight of Reemay, giving it much greater durability. Yet still lets in light and water. Manufacturer claims it will last up to 4 years.

X-25 Clear Slitted Plastic Row Cover 6x50 ft. This material is applied over wire hoops to form small tunnels, creating an environment which promotes the growth of heat-loving plants (slitted to be self-venting on hot days). Can offer a few degrees of frost protection. Can be reused with care.

X-26 Clear Slitted Plastic Row Cover 6x250 ft. *Available to pickup customers only. No UPS.* New!

X-27 Galvanized Wire Hoops For building tunnels with reemay, slitted plastic or other row covers, 5 ft. between hoops. 10 gauge wire, 76" long. Bundle of 20.

X-28-29 Landscape Fabric Available in 2 sizes, 3x25 ft. and 3x100 ft. Top quality Weed-X brand landscape fabric is 3 layers thick to prevent weed growth in landscaped areas.

X-30-31 Trellis Plus Available in 2 sizes, 5x50 ft. and 5x250 ft. The 7" reach-through mesh has a strand strength of 60 lb. and can be used for tomatoes, climbing beans, peas, cucumbers and luffas. We sold more than 500 of these in 1991!

X-32 Walls o' Water Offered in 3-packs. Season extender for individual plants. Said to offer protection down to 16° F. Surrounds plants with plastic teepees 18" high, 18" across, holding 3 gal. water which absorb heat during day and release it at night to moderate temperature extremes. Easy-to-assemble kits.

Tools

The soil block system is described in detail in The New Organic Grower by Eliot Coleman. It allows for easy transplanting and avoids root spiraling. Recipe for soil block mix: Mix 2 buckets peat with 1/2 cup lime. Add 2 buckets sand, 2 more buckets peat and 3 cups magic (1 cup colloidal phosphate, 1 cup greensand, 1 cup bloodmeal) and mix. Add 1 bucket compost and 1 bucket soil. Mix with water and start blocking.

X-33 Ladbrooke Soil Blocker This time we're getting the real thing, a top quality product from England. Makes four 2" soil blocks for starting seedlings.

X-34 Mini-Blocker Inserts Attach to 2" blocker to make openings for mini-blocks. New!

X-35 Ladbrooke Mini-Blocker Makes 20 blocks at a time in an area 3"x4". Use when space is limited or when large numbers of transplants are needed. Smaller blocks are easier to warm to speed germination. Mini-blocks can be directly transplanted or set into opening in 2" block to continue their growth. New!

X-36 Earthway Vegetable Seeder We've used this seeder for 3 seasons with excellent results. In one continuous operation the seeder opens the soil, spaces, plants and covers the seed, packs the soil, and marks the next row. Includes 6 seed plates: carrots, beans, corn, peas, radish, and beets. A real time saver. New!

X-37 Earthway Broadcast Spreader Used to spread seed or fertilizer evenly and accurately. This spreader has a canvas bag and shoulder strap, an oscillating shuttle to prevent clumping, and most importantly, an enclosed gear box to keep dirt out of the die-cast zinc gears. We think it is an improvement on the cyclone spreader. New!

X-38 Berthoud F300 Tank Sprayer A 2 gal. chemical-resistant poly tank with large funnel-shaped opening for easy filling. Super-efficient pump brings sprayer to pressure quickly. Once pressurized can be emptied without pumping again. Built-in pressure indicator tells when to stop pumping or releases pressure before opening. lid. On/off lance has fully adjustable nozzle. Top quality product from France. New!

X-39 Berthoud F2 Compression Sprayer Same top quality as tank sprayer. Handheld 1 qt. sprayer has pump on top. Useful for foliar feeding, misting seedlings, or misting veggies at market. Adjustable locking nozzle. Maximum working pressure of 64 lb. New!

X-40-43 Supergrip Tools These aluminum alloy high-tensile tools are durable and inexpensive. A trigger hook built into each handle makes them easy to grip. Trowel, transplanter (long, narrow trowel), 3-pronged cultivator and dibble (pointed tool for making transplant holes).

X-44 Sudbury Garden pH Test Kit An inexpensive method for approximating your soil's pH and determining amounts of limestone needed to redress imbalances. Includes instructions, materials for 8 tests.

X-45 Sudbury Garden Soil Test Kit Contains reagents for approx. 8 tests each of soil pH, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Contains instructions, test tubes, & info booklet.

X-46 Tru-Chek Rain Gauge Accurate wedge shape measures 5" of rainfall at .1" intervals. Durable gauge can be mounted on a post or use its wire stand.

X-47 Compost & Soil Thermometer Encased in metal with a pointed tip, it probes 13" into the compost or soil to monitor temperatures from 20° to 220°F. accurately. Takes the guesswork out of when to plant the corn, or whether your compost pile is hot enough to kill weed seeds and unwanted organisms.

X-48 Rubber Bands 1# pkg. These are #64 size, .25x3.5", approx. 460 per lb. Useful for bunching broccoli, dried flowers, carrots, beets, scallions for market.

X-49 Scare Eye Balloon Invented and widely used in Japan, this balloon has multi-colored stripes around a metallic eye. Successfully tested against some of Maine's toughest crows in 1991! If you've got too much corn to cover with reemay, this is a good alternative. Protects a 15-20 ft. radius. New!

Gardener care

X-50 BugOff Bzzzzbzzzzbzzzz! Yes, I know it's January, and you don't want to think about bugs, but before you know it, you'll be hearing those high-pitched whines, feeling those penetrating probosci, and reaching for that 2 oz. plastic bottle of BugOff! Contains: Citronella, Eucalyptus and Pennyroyal essential oils in a base of organic olive oil. From the Avena Botanical fairies. New!

X-51 BugOff for Children and Pregnant Women Does not contain Pennyroyal oil. Contains: Citronella, Eucalyptus, and Cajeput essential oils in a base of organic olive oil. 2 oz. plastic bottle. New!

X-52 Warming Liniment After a long, cool, windy day of spring planting, nothing pleases like a deeply warming and penetrating liniment. Does not burn the skin. Contains Arnica, Rue, Cayenne, the pure essential oils of Birch, Cinnamon and Peppermint, Beeswax and Self-Heal flower essence. 1 1/4 oz. glass jar. From Avena Botanicals. New!

X-53 Fairy Flower Formula Puts a spring in your step and a sparkle in your eyes! Avena's special formula includes fresh extracts of Lady's Mantle, Lemon Balm, Sacred Basil, Borage, Lavender, Comfrey, Heartease Pansy, and Bee Balm; Cosmos, Calendula and Milkweed flower essences. 1 oz. bottle. New!

X-54 Heal-All Salve After your hands have been roughened by a day's grubbing in the soil, they need an appointment with an ointment! Soothe them with this salve from Avena Botanicals made with Alfalfa, Basil, Borage, Calendula flowers, Comfrey root and leaves, Plantain, Red Clover blossoms and Self-Heal flower essence. 1 oz. tin. New!

X55-56 Fedco Seeds T-Shirts "Harvesting the Turnip," from a drawing by John Bunker, is our new T-shirt design. Our T-shirts come in two styles: light blue short-sleeved and lavender long-sleeved, both with black illustration. 100% cotton beefy T's by Hanes, and screened by Liberty Graphics of Liberty, Me. Sizes are medium 38-40; large 42-44; and extra-large 46-48. All shrink slightly when washed. One shirt makes you larger, and one shirt makes you small, and the ones that Mother give you don't fit at all.

HARVESTING THE TURNIP

X-57 Womanswork Glove, Pigskin The original pigskin unlined glove from Womanswork. Designed and sized for women's hands. Small (6.5-7"), medium (7.5-8"), large (8.5-9"). Measure around knuckles, not including thumb.

X-58 Womanswork Glove, Pigskin/Cowhide Pigskin back gives flexibility and split cowhide palm gives durability to this heavier-duty Womanswork glove. Same sizing as all-pigskin glove. New!

Section Y.
SUPPLIES FOR ORGANIC GROWERS

These products comply with the standards of the MOFGA Certification Committee. Growers outside Maine should check their own state's standards. *50# bags are available to pickup customers only. We will ship smaller sizes.*

Y-1 Azomite 5# bag. This rock dust is an aluminum silicate clay high in trace minerals. Began as ancient marine deposit and was brought to the surface by volcanic action. Described in Secrets of the Soil. Use as soil amendment at 1-2#/100 sq. ft., as a compost additive, or as a feed additive at 1-2% of feed mixture. New!

Y-2 Blood Meal (11-0-0) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Has the fastest release time of the natural organic nitrogen sources. As a vegetable side dressing, apply at 3/4 lb/100 row ft. 3 wks after transplanting or 4 wks after seeding or till into the soil at 3-5#/100 sq. ft. Also acts as a temporary deer repellant.

Y-3 Bone Meal (6-12-0 plus calcium) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Steamed, ground bones. A phosphorus and calcium source for gardens, greenhouses and flower bulbs. Use 1-2#/100 sq ft.

Y-4 Greensand (0-1-7, 3% Mg, 20% Fe) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. An organic source of potassium from 70-80 million-year-old marine deposits. Consists of iron-potash silicates and marine trace minerals. Loosens clay soils and promotes slow release of potassium. Has a very slight acidity. Apply at 5-10#/100 sq. ft. or 500-4,000#/acre depending on soil test.

Y-5 Colloidal Phosphate (16% total phosphorus, 2% available) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Excellent long and short-term source of phosphorus. Mined in Florida. "You'll be prosperous if you put in the phosphorus." Apply at 5#/100 sq. ft. or 1/2-1 ton/acre depending on soil test. *We also broker full and partial truckloads (5 tons or more). Call Bill at (207) 426-9005 9am-5pm before Feb. 8 if interested.*

Y-6 Sul-Po-Mag (0-0-22, 11% Mg, 22% S) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Generally used on soils which are deficient in magnesium and potassium but rich in calcium. Apply 1/2 to 1#/100 sq. feet, 200-500#/acre depending on soil test.

Y-7 Sustane (5-2-4) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Dried, granulated fertilizer made from composted poultry manure and softwood bedding material. Contains 48% organic matter by weight. Use 2-3#/100 sq. ft. pH is 7.0.

Y-8 Seaweed Meal Soil Conditioner Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Dried and ground seaweed. Mix into the soil at the rate of 1#/100 sq. feet. Contains trace minerals, enzymes & amino acids. Brassicas respond well to it. Feed grade; use at 1-2% of ration.

Y-9 Kompost I (1-5-2, 5% calcium) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. An excellent fertilizer and soil conditioner at 5-10#/100 sq. ft. Also used for mixing with peat for potting mix. *Note: Cannot be used for direct application by certified MOFGA growers, but can be used as an ingredient for potting mix.*

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Y-11 Bioactivator Available in 1/2# and 2# sizes. Used to speed and ensure thorough decomposition in compost, feed lots, animal bedding, composting toilets, sheet composting, green manure plowdowns, etc. 1/2#/ton or 2-10#/acre. Instructions included.

Y-12 Worm Castings 3# bag. From California. Everybody knows that West coast worms have more fun! Slow-dried, odorless, granular worm castings provide a fast-acting, gentle soil conditioner and plant food. Said to reduce transplant shock. Use sparingly as compost supplement: A little goes a long way.

Y-13 Foliafish Fertilizer 4 oz. size (12-0-1) 4 oz. can makes 15 gallons of sprayable fish emulsion. Mix only as much as you need. Stimulates vigorous plant growth with sprayable nitrogen. New!

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Y-16 Wettable Sea Crop Powder 10.7 oz. makes 1 gal. of Sea Crop liquid. To reconstitute: Fill pint jar half full of hot or warm water. Add 3 Tbsp. powder. Cover tightly and shake vigorously. Fill jar with water and shake again. This pint of full strength Sea Crop should now be mixed at 3 tsp/gal for transplanting, root treatment or seed treatment.

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Y-18 Diatomaceous Earth 4# tub. Fine powder of microscopic diatom shells is used to control soft-bodied insects. Also used as livestock feed additive at 1-2% of feed mixture. Avoid inhalation.

Y-19 Dipel Wettable Powder Available in 4 oz. and 1# sizes. Toxic proteins (endotoxins) produced by *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. kurstaki are the active ingredient in Dipel. Leaf-eating caterpillars ingest the endotoxin which dissolves their intestinal wall and paralyzes their digestive system. They stop feeding soon after ingestion and die within 2-3 days. Effective use requires uniform coverage of the plant's surface. 4 oz. size is garden strength, approx 4,300 I.U. per mg. 1# size is commercial strength, approx 32,000 I.U. per mg.

Y-20 Dipel Liquid Available in 8 oz. and 1 qt. sizes. Easy-to-mix liquid concentrate covers 1 acre/qt. 8,800 I.U. per mg.

Y-21 M-One (5.6% active ingredient) Available in 8 oz and 1 qt. sizes. A bioinsecticide containing toxic proteins produced by *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. san diego. Developed to control the Colorado Potato Beetle, the toxin works like Dipel to kill larvae as they feed on treated foliage. Use 1.5-3 oz. per gallon of water. Label recommends using gloves, dust mask, and goggles when applying. EPA no longer requires an expiration date on this product.

Y-22 Safer's Insecticidal Soap Concentrate available in 8 oz. and 32 oz. sizes. The specific pest-controlling fatty acids in Safer's are isolated from a plant and animal-based soap. Compatible with other controls and foliar sprays, this biodegradable contact insecticide is gentle on beneficial insects. Controls aphids, mealy bugs, white flies, mites, scale, earwigs, spittle bugs. Mix 2 oz. with 1 gal. water or dilute to 1-2%.

Y-23 Safer's SharpShooter Weed and Grass Killer Available in 2 sizes: 24 oz. ready-to-use and 16 oz. concentrate (makes up to 3 quarts). A fast-acting soap made from selected fatty acids. Works on contact to kill unwanted vegetation within hours. SharpShooter is nonselective, so desired plants should be shielded from spray. Contains no toxic chemicals.

Y-24 Spray Enhancer Versatile all-natural wetting agent. Use to improve spray effectiveness and keep spray nozzles clean. 8 oz. bottle treats 96-192 gallons of spray. New!

Y-25 Micronized Sulfur 1#. Sulfur is not water soluble; the smaller the particle the better it stays in suspension. These particles are less than five microns. To apply thoroughly mix powder with water and constantly keep the mix agitated. Used to control scab, powdery mildew and leafspot.

BOOK DESCRIPTIONS
By CR Lawn & Nikos Kavanya

Section Z.
Books

Z1. Botany for All Ages by Jorie Hunken and the New England Wild Flower Society, 157 pages, softcover. Ideas for over 100 activities designed as environmental education projects for kids. Clearly the author has a profound understanding of kids. The projects show great imagination, such as making rain meters from haircap mosses, whistles from acorn caps ("kids become very fond of this loud noise, so don't introduce the skill unless you are willing to put up with the racket."), bouncing cranberries and searching for hitchhiking seeds.

Z2. Bread in Time: Breadbaking without Angst by Stu Silverstein, 126 pages, softcover. This is not your ordinary bread book. It is written by a man who does marvelous work with stained glass, and co-founded an alternative cinema. It features photographs of loaves of bread in highly original settings. Includes his famous bialy recipe, and a denial that white flour is part of a conspiracy designed to kill off the population. New!

Z3. Butterfly Gardening: Creating Summer Magic in Your Garden, by the Xerces Society and the Smithsonian Institution. 192 pages, softcover. How to attract butterflies to your garden, featuring more than 100 close-up photographs of butterflies and flowers plus essays by leading butterfly, gardening, and conservation experts. New!

Z4. Buffalo Bird Woman's Garden as told to Gilbert L. Wilson, 129 pages, softcover. "Besides our squashes, we also gathered squash blossoms, three to five basketfuls at a picking; and they were a recognized part of our squash harvest...These blossoms we picked in the early morning when they were fresh, but not if rain had fallen in the night...In my father's family we always put away one sack full of dried squash blossoms for winter." Buffalo Bird Woman (1839-191?), an expert gardener of the Hidatsa tribe, lived in Like-A-Fishhook village along the Knife River in present-day North Dakota.

Z5. Coloring Fun with Insects by the Entomological Society of America. 46 drawings of common insects for coloring, with non-pejorative information about each insect's natural history. Gives elementary-age kids a chance to have fun while learning some basic entomology, and raises everyone's consciousness about insects. Our best-selling book over the past 5 years, with over 500 copies sold.

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Y-19 Dipel Wettable Powder Available in 4 oz. and 1# sizes. Toxic proteins (endotoxins) produced by *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. kurstaki are the active ingredient in Dipel. Leaf-eating caterpillars ingest the endotoxin which dissolves their intestinal wall and paralyzes their digestive system. They stop feeding soon after ingestion and die within 2-3 days. Effective use requires uniform coverage of the plant's surface. 4 oz. size is garden strength, approx 4,300 I.U. per mg. 1# size is commercial strength, approx 32,000 I.U. per mg.

Y-20 Dipel Liquid Available in 8 oz. and 1 qt. sizes. Easy-to-mix liquid concentrate covers 1 acre/qt. 8,800 I.U. per mg.

Y-21 M-One (5.6% active ingredient) Available in 8 oz and 1 qt. sizes. A bioinsecticide containing toxic proteins produced by *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. san diego. Developed to control the Colorado Potato Beetle, the toxin works like Dipel to kill larvae as they feed on treated foliage. Use 1.5-3 oz. per gallon of water. Label recommends using gloves, dust mask, and goggles when applying. EPA no longer requires an expiration date on this product.

Y-22 Safer's Insecticidal Soap Concentrate available in 8 oz. and 32 oz. sizes. The specific pest-controlling fatty acids in Safer's are isolated from a plant and animal-based soap. Compatible with other controls and foliar sprays, this biodegradable contact insecticide is gentle on beneficial insects. Controls aphids, mealy bugs, white flies, mites, scale, earwigs, spittle bugs. Mix 2 oz. with 1 gal. water or dilute to 1-2%.

Y-23 Safer's SharpShooter Weed and Grass Killer Available in 2 sizes: 24 oz. ready-to-use and 16 oz. concentrate (makes up to 3 quarts). A fast-acting soap made from selected fatty acids. Works on contact to kill unwanted vegetation within hours. SharpShooter is nonselective, so desired plants should be shielded from spray. Contains no toxic chemicals.

Y-24 Spray Enhancer Versatile all-natural wetting agent. Use to improve spray effectiveness and keep spray nozzles clean. 8 oz. bottle treats 96-192 gallons of spray. New!

Y-25 Micronized Sulfur 1#. Sulfur is not water soluble; the smaller the particle the better it stays in suspension. These particles are less than five microns. To apply thoroughly mix powder with water and constantly keep the mix agitated. Used to control scab, powdery mildew and leafspot.

BOOK DESCRIPTIONS

By CR Lawn & Nikos Kavanya

Section Z.
Books

Z1. Botany for All Ages by Jorie Hunken and the New England Wild Flower Society, 157 pages, softcover. Ideas for over 100 activities designed as environmental education projects for kids. Clearly the author has a profound understanding of kids. The projects show great imagination, such as making rain meters from haircap mosses, whistles from acorn caps ("kids become very fond of this loud noise, so don't introduce the skill unless you are willing to put up with the racket."), bouncing cranberries and searching for hitchhiking seeds.

Z2. Bread in Time: Breadbaking without Angst by Stu Silverstein, 126 pages, softcover. This is not your ordinary bread book. It is written by a man who does marvelous work with stained glass, and co-founded an alternative cinema. It features photographs of loaves of bread in highly original settings. Includes his famous bialy recipe, and a denial that white flour is part of a conspiracy designed to kill off the population. New!

Z3. Butterfly Gardening: Creating Summer Magic in Your Garden, by the Xerces Society and the Smithsonian Institution. 192 pages, softcover. How to attract butterflies to your garden, featuring more than 100 close-up photographs of butterflies and flowers plus essays by leading butterfly, gardening, and conservation experts. New!

Z4. Buffalo Bird Woman's Garden as told to Gilbert L. Wilson, 129 pages, softcover. "Besides our squashes, we also gathered squash blossoms, three to five basketfuls at a picking; and they were a recognized part of our squash harvest...These blossoms we picked in the early morning when they were fresh, but not if rain had fallen in the night...In my father's family we always put away one sack full of dried squash blossoms for winter." Buffalo Bird Woman (1839-191?), an expert gardener of the Hidatsa tribe, lived in Like-A-Fishhook village along the Knife River in present-day North Dakota.

Z5. Coloring Fun with Insects by the Entomological Society of America. 46 drawings of common insects for coloring, with non-pejorative information about each insect's natural history. Gives elementary-age kids a chance to have fun while learning some basic entomology, and raises everyone's consciousness about insects. Our best-selling book over the past 5 years, with over 500 copies sold.

Z6. Dried, Cut and Edible Flowers for Pleasure, Food and Income by Louisa Lenz, softcover, 62 pages. Did you know that late morning is the best time to harvest cutflowers? That you should always cut stems on a slant? That sweet pea flowers are toxic and should not be eaten? This "working paper" is loaded with useful information, often in detailed charts such as the one on edible flowers which covers more than 80 kinds. Lenz, one of John Jeavons' pupils, provides the biointensive orientation for flowers that Jeavons gives for vegetables.

Z7. Enduring Seeds: Native American Agriculture and Wild Plant Conservation by Gary Paul Nabhan, 225 pages, hardcover. An inspiring and engrossing defense of diversity by a famed ethnobotanist and cofounder of Native Seeds/SEARCH. Nabhan's lyrical prose captures a sense of wonder and awe reminiscent of Loren Eisely. He writes of sunflowers: "I stood among nine-foot tall monsters that had not yet reached their flowering stage, and foot-tall dwarfs already spent. Some species had flower heads the size of the palm of my hand, others, heads the size of my thumbnail. I stood there a few minutes, awed, hidden between the rows of perennial species, breathing in warm, humid air with them. Hidden from me that moment were the landscapes that shaped this diversity of forms..." New!

Z8. Farms of Tomorrow: Community Supported Farms, Farm Supported Communities by Trauger Groh and Steven McFadden, 169 pages, softcover. Written by a biodynamic farmer and a journalist, the opening essays on the future of farming address food quality, world quality and quality of spirit. Brief encapsulations of 5 different CSAs, a section on tax-supported farms and numerous appendices with related documents and resources follow. Presents a fairly comprehensive overview of this hot new topic, designed to spark further thinking, whether you're on the farming or consuming end of food production. New!

Z9. Feed the Soil by Edwin McLeod, 209 pages, softcover. This book has the best non-technical coverage of green manure crops we have ever found, but we could have done without the distraction of a cutesy rabbit romance, the author's ill-advised subplot which he should have discarded. Good descriptions of many cover crop species, their cultural requirements and benefits to the soil. New!

Z10. Field and Garden Vegetables of America by Fearing Burr, Jr., 667 pages, hardcover. Quality reprint of a gardening classic. Burr's book in 1865 was the first to provide complete and accurate descriptions of vegetable cultivars grown in America, including nearly 1,100 varieties, some of which are still around. An invaluable tool for preservationists and historians. Includes about 90 delicate woodcut illustrations.

Z11. Flowers that Last Forever by Betty E.M. Jacobs, 202 pages, softcover. The first third is a compendium of 31 of the most commonly used everlastings including their propagation, proper harvesting and drying. The middle third details drying and preserving methods (including microwaving and pressing). The final section is a potpourri of techniques and ideas for using what has been dried. Although basic in format and perfect for a beginner, the book also includes some intriguing tidbits that might tempt those already involved with everlastings. New!

Z12. Heirlooms and Genetics: 100 Years of Seeds by Lyman N. White, 144 pages, clothbound. I just couldn't put this fascinating book down, even in the wee hours of the night. The author went to work for D.M.Ferry & Co. (predecessor to Ferry-Morse) in 1929 and has remained close to the seed business since. He presents the simplest, most readable explanation of plant genetics that I have yet found. If you want to know the history of many of the varieties we list, you'll find it in this little volume.

Z13. Hort Ideas Published monthly by Greg and Pat Williams. An invaluable newsletter full of intriguing summaries of the latest research on a wide variety of horticultural topics including trees, shrubs, vegetables, flowers and horticultural products and accessories. We discovered many of the books in this section through reading reviews in Hort Ideas.

Z14. How To Grow More Vegetables than You Ever Thought Possible on Less Land than You Can Imagine, 4th ed., by John Jeavons, softcover. The bible of the French intensive/biodynamic method of cultivation. Covers techniques used in this method such as double digging. Condenses valuable information in excellent charts.

Z15. Identifying Diseases of Vegetables by A.A. McNab, A.F. Sherf, and K.K. Springer, 62 pages softcover, University of Pennsylvania. Excellent photographs facilitate accurate disease identification. Includes all the popular vegetables and all the common diseases which affect them.

Z16. The Kimberton Hills Agricultural Calendar Kimberton Hills Publications, 15th edition of the biodynamic calendar includes inspirational and philosophical essays, lunar and astrological charts correlated with planting data, and a striking map of the constellations. "A guide for understanding the influence of cosmic rhythms in farming and gardening." This year's theme is the real and intimate relationship of human beings with the plant world.

Z17. Let's Grow by Linda Tilgner, 208 pages, softcover. If you want to get your kids outdoors, this book is great! It has 72 separate activities designed to involve different ages and interests, including personalizing pumpkins, making cornhusk dolls, designing soda bottle terrariums, popping corn "fireworks," building birdhouses, and, of course, planting, planting, planting (inside, outside; in soil or water; summer, winter, and even in the family garden). New!

Z18. The New Age Herbalist by Richard Mabey et. al., 285 pages, softcover. The glossary, with superb color photographs and line drawings, is the highlight of this book. Herbalist also has wonderful charts to aid in choosing herbs for decorative effects, for scents, to attract bees, and to grow well in your soil type. More an encyclopedia than a traditional herbal, contains a fairly thorough compendium of herbs and their historical and modern uses. New!

Z19. The New Organic Grower by Eliot Coleman, 269 pages, softcover. Although I could never be as organized, systematic, logical and disciplined as they, I've always admired Eliot Coleman, and his mentors Helen and Scott Nearing. Coleman crafted this book out of his 2 decades of experimentation. A must if you are now, ever have been, or ever wish to be a market grower. The chapters on crop rotation and green manures alone are worth the price.

Z20. The New Seed Starters Handbook by Nancy Bubel, 385 pages, softcover. Revised edition of a gardening classic by a 30-year gardening veteran. If you start your own seeds indoors, you'll find many practical suggestions. Includes new sections on raising garden flowers, wildflowers, and trees and shrubs from seed.

Z21. Park's Success with Herbs by Gertrude Foster and Rosemary Loudon, 192 pages, hardcover. Recommended by several growers as the best book on herbs, and one that has stood the test of time. Covers seed starting, garden culture, harvesting and preserving. Over 350 color photographs show each herb at the seedling and mature stages.

Z22. Peterson's Field Guide to Medicinal Plants by Steven Foster and James Duke, 368 pages, softcover. Includes 500 of the more medicinal plant species of the eastern U.S., documenting past, present and potential future uses. Each is illustrated with a line drawing, and many with color photographs. The use of medicinal plants has not vanished from the pharmacopeia: One in four prescription drugs contains an ingredient derived from a flowering plant. New!

Z23. Peterson's Field Guide to Wildflowers of Northeastern/North Central North America by Roger Tory Peterson and Margaret McKenny, 420 pages, softcover. Describes and illustrates more than 1,300 species, according to color and plant characteristics. Includes a pictorial glossary of leaf shapes in the back. Maintains the tradition of excellence achieved over a half century by the Peterson guides. New!

Z24. The Scented Garden by Rosemary Verey, 168 pages. Roses. Wisteria. Mignonette. Heliotrope. Wallflowers. Just the names can set your olfactory nerves a-buzzin'. So imagine page after page of such stimulation: lush descriptions, profuse color illustrations, and close attention to such specific forms as terrace gardens, all in a hardcover coffee-table book that promises a plethora of winter cuddle-down reading! Caution: Verey is English and doesn't include zonal recommendations for her choices. New!

Z25. Seed to Seed by Suzanne Ashworth, 240 pages, softcover. The Seed Savers Exchange has periodically published updated seed saving guides, the latest in their 1989 Summer Edition. Now comes an excellent full-length book on seed saving techniques for the home gardener. Folks familiar with his work in the Seed Savers guides can look forward to more spectacular photographs by David Cavagnaro in Ashworth's book. Many of these shots were taken at the SSE's lovely gardens at Heritage Farm.

Z26. Shepherd's Purse: Organic Pest Control Handbook by PEST Publications, 52 pages, softcover. A good handbook for home gardeners, with large color drawings of common insect pests, summaries of their life cycles, and available organic controls. Has a good index of suppliers of beneficial insects, "organic" and microbial products.

Z27. Women and Herbs: Remembering Our Roots by Deb Soule, about 100 pages, softcover. Publishing date is now tentatively set for late spring. At that time we will fill past orders. We will list again in 1993, but not this year.

Z28. The Warehouse Tapes: A Seedy Collection Inspired by Ken Fine and Tom Levesque's rousing rendition of "The 'I can't get enough variety' blues," a bawdy ballad that created an uproar at the warehouse staff's annual dinner. Filled with allusions to seed varieties in politically incorrect contexts ("I got a platinum lady, I sure love her sugar buns.") The first astute listener to pick all of them out will win a prize from Fedco Seeds. "Variety blues" is one of a collection of six garden-oriented compositions with fanciful lyrics backed by 12-string guitar, blazing slide guitar, and heirloom percussion on tracks like "Out on the Farm" and "Mudseason." New!

FEDCO SEEDS

Co-op Seed Packers

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